# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4935. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

**Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.**

**The Warlike Preparations of France Awakening Distrust in Europe.**

**VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON.**

**The Russian Press Dissatisfied with the Sentence of Berezowski.**

### FRANCE.

**Continuance of Warlike Operations.**

PARIS, Saturday, July 20—3 P. M.

The Emperor NAPOLEON still continues to buy large numbers of horses for the use of the French army, and the military workshops in France are overtasked with work.

### GERMANY.

**Distrust Awakened by the Preparations of France.**

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

The remarkable degree of activity noticed in the French military workshops, and the continued purchase of horses for the use of the French army, have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles here, and fears that war is approaching are openly expressed.

The market for all kinds of Government and other securities is extremely flat. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 76⅜.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Volunteer Review in Honor of the Sultan.**

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

The great review of the royal volunteer force, for which extensive preparations had been made, came off to-day at Wimbledon. Twelve thousand men were in line, and were reviewed by His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. The precision with which the field evolutions were performed is much complimented.

**The Derby Reform Bill in the House of Lords.**

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the Derby Reform Bill. Earl GREY opposes it.

### RUSSIA.

**Dissatisfaction of the Press at Berezowski's Sentence.**

PARIS, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

Late Russian journals received here evince the utmost dissatisfaction at the verdict in the case of BEREZOWSKI, and the lenity of the sentence imposed upon the attempted assassin of the Czar.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**Financial.**

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

To-day being recognized as a holiday on the Stock Exchange, no business is being transacted.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 20—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76⅜.

**Commercial.**

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

COTTON firm; estimated sales to-day 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 40s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 42s. 6d; Cheese, 56s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Rosin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Standard White, 1s. 3d.; Tallow, 44s.; Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £122.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 42½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 20—3 P. M.

The markets are all closed.

Cotton firm at 10⅜d. for Middling Uplands, and 10⅝d. for Middling Orleans.

There are no changes to report in the Breadstuffs or Provision markets since the noon report.

In the Produce market Tallow has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 43s. 9d. Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20—3 P. M.

The prices of all articles are the same as announced at noon.

## MARINE NEWS.

**Arrivals Out.**

GLASGOW, Saturday, July 20—Noon.

The steamship *St. David*, from Quebec, arrived at this port this morning.

## BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 10.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool July 10, with advices one day later than those brought by the *Deutschland*, arrived at this port about 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamships *Minnesota*, from Liverpool July 9, and the *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool July 6, also arrived here this morning.

### *THE DOMINION OF CANADA.*

**Formation of the Government of Ontario—Extensive Fire at Montreal.**

TORONTO, Saturday, July 20.

The formation of a local Government for Ontario has been completed, and the Cabinet Ministers were sworn in to-day, as follows:

MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, Secretary and Registrar.

EDMUND BURKE WOOD, Treasurer.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 20.

A dispatch from Quebec says: About twenty houses on Oliver and Saxonville streets were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss and insurance not ascertained.

The cigar manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada are about to call a convention of the trade to take into consideration its grievances.

The Tenth Brigade of Royal Artillery, now stationed at Kingston, have received orders to proceed to Malta.

In reply to a petition praying for remission of sentence imposed on Father MCMAHON, the Governor-General says the subject will receive his immediate attention.

**Fenian Meeting.**

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 20.

An immense meeting of native and adopted citizens was held at St. James' Hall to-night to demand of the Government of the United States protection for her citizens in foreign countries, and the release of those now suffering in foreign prisons. The meeting was addressed by A. L. MORRISON, of Chicago; Hon. JAS. M. HUMPHREYS, Representative in Congress from this District; Gen. SPEAR, A. M. CLAPP, C. L. MACOMBER, and others. Strong resolutions were adopted, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

### *THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.*

**No Quorum on Saturday—Mr. Curtis on Female Suffrage—Division of Views in the Finance Committee.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

I am sorry to be obliged to state that the course of the Convention during the last two days does not justify the anticipations of increased diligence expressed in my last.

Yesterday but one session was held, and that was entirely consumed in debating an apparently unimportant amendment of the rules; and to-day the session actually broke down in about half an hour through the want of a quorum.

An abortive effort was made to have a call of the Convention. The call was ordered and the preliminary steps taken, but the mover (Mr. ALVORD) himself asked for a suspension of the call, and it was accordingly suspended. Mr. ALVORD complained bitterly of the conduct of a class of members who are continually chiding the Convention for want of diligence, objecting to adjournment, &c., and who, after these public demonstrations, almost invariably slip away toward the end of the week and leave the Convention destitute of a quorum. He referred particularly to Mr. GREELEY—one of the absentees—as an illustration of this remark. He declared that the next time the Convention was left in this way without a quorum he should urge a call and the subjection of the absentees to discipline. But this threat has been held out so many times that it will probably produce but little effect. The Convention adjourned over to Monday morning, but it is improbable that the members present will then be sufficient to enable the business to be proceeded with.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

There has been no discussion of this question since Thursday, when Mr. GEORGE WM. CURTIS made his appeal in favor of the suffrage of women. This speech was one of Mr. CURTIS' best efforts. It abounded with brilliant and happy illustrations, its rhetoric was faultless, and it was delivered with all the graces of elocution for which its author is renowned, and it is the highest tribute to the ability of the orator to say that it commanded the deepest attention from a body largely opposed to the cause for which he was pleading, but it is improbable, after all, that it gained a single vote for that cause. The speech, however, is regarded as the most powerful presentation of the claim of woman to the suffrage ever made on this side of the Atlantic, and will probably furnish the text for all future appeals in behalf of that cause.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This Committee will report next week. As was anticipated, they have split upon the question of canal, and there will be a majority and a minority report. The majority, headed by Mr. CHURCH, will report in favor of a strict application of the canal revenues to the extinguishment of the debt, while Mr. HATCH and the minority will advocate a liberal policy in the application of the revenue of the Erie Canal to its enlargement and improvement.

**Thirtieth Day's Proceedings.**

ALBANY, Saturday, July 20.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning, CHARLES J. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. FOLGER presented a plan for the reorganization of the judiciary; also, for the separate submission of a prohibitory clause in the Constitution.

Mr. HUTCHINGS presented a memorial in behalf of women's suffrage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair presented a communication from the Auditor relative to the Champlain Canal, in answer to a call for information.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND offered a resolution that section two of the present Constitution be referred to the Committee on the Bill of Rights. Referred.

Mr. MOORE moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to Tuesday morning.

Mr. CHESBORO moved to amend by making it Monday evening.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. GRAVES offered a resolution, that it appearing that many members are in the habit of absenting themselves from the daily meetings of the Convention, that on and after Monday next the daily order of business shall commence with a call of the roll of members. Laid over.

Mr. T. R. DWIGHT moved that a majority of the members of the Convention present may move a call of the Convention with the same force and effect as in the House of Assembly. Carried.

Mr. A. J. PARKER offered a resolution that the Constitution shall be so amended that the amendments to the Federal Constitution submitted to the Legislature for ratification, shall be so submitted to the popular branch of the Legislature elected after such amendment shall have been adopted by the Congress of the United States. Referred.

Mr. SILVESTER moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

NO QUORUM.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the motion on the table.

A count was called, when it was found there was not a quorum present.

Mr. ALVORD moved a call of the Convention. Lost.

Mr. BICKFORD moved that the roll be called, in order to ascertain who was present. The roll was called and seventy members answered to their names.

Mr. ALVORD moved a call of the Convention, and upon that motion the yeas and nays were ordered. When Mr. HATCH's name was called he said he should vote in the affirmative in order to compel members to attend, and in hope of adjourning hereafter on Friday. The motion for a call of the Convention was carried by a vote of 37 to 31.

Mr. CHESBORO moved to suspend further proceedings under the call. Lost.

Mr. ALVORD renewed his motion to suspend the call for the purpose of making an explanation. There appeared to be a chronic disease on the part of some members to absent themselves. He remembered that a gentleman residing in New-York or Westchester or some county contiguous thereto, he did not exactly know where, who had repeatedly lectured members upon their duties here and in opposition to adjournments. But last week at this time it was found that that distinguished gentleman was absent, and the call of the roll has shown that he was again absent to-day. It had been found heretofore that many gentlemen who had voted against a recess from Friday to Monday would absent themselves during that time without leave, and thus compel members to remain here to no purpose. Such a course was a detriment to the public business and unjust to others. It embarrassed the business of the Committees and would tend to prolong the session of this Convention. He made the motion to suspend the call in good faith now—but he gave notice that hereafter he should insist upon enforcing the power of this body to compel the attendance of its members.

Mr. H. LAWRENCE was opposed to permitting members living contiguous to the Capital to absent themselves at will. It was wrong for members to come here to make speeches for political effect and then run away. He was not here for a political purpose, but for amending and revising the Constitution. The people were demanding important changes in the organic law. They were not indifferent to the action of this body. The question of taxation was one that must be met. The people would not stand any additional burdens. Gentlemen must look to the non-taxable property in the State for one thing, and take some measures to relieve the people. This was not the place for political management, or for the manufacture of political capital, and he hoped measures would be taken to compel members to be present and attend to their legitimate duties.

Leave of absence was then asked for several members, but the Chair decided that the Convention had no power in the premises in the absence of a quorum.

The motion to suspend the call was carried, and the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

**The Cholera in Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 20.

There have been seven deaths from cholera since yesterday. The disease is steadily increasing, though so far has not assumed an epidemic form. The ravages are confined almost exclusively to the negroes. A Board of Health has been organized to put the city in a good sanitary condition. Little or no excitement is occasioned by it.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

**LAST DAY OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.**

**Another Attempt to Secure the Impeachment Testimony.**

**Passage of the Bill Relative to Indian Tribes.**

**Adjournment of Congress to November 21.**

### *FORTIETH CONGRESS.*

**Special Session.**

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate take up the House bill regulating the election of officers for Washington City. It provides that all officers not elected by the people shall be chosen by the two branches of the City Council, in joint session, instead of being appointed by the Mayor.

The point of order was raised, that the consideration of this bill was a violation of the rule adopted at the commencement of the session, and it was decided that the bill could not be taken up.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution for adjournment.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. CHANDLER how he voted on that resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER—I voted in the negative.

Mr. CONKLING—Then you can't move to reconsider.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would move that the Clerk be instructed not to communicate the resolution to the House.

Several Senators suggested that this resolution was not in order.

Mr. CHANDLER then said that he noticed that Senators who voted for the resolution were the same who had voted last Spring against any extra session of Congress. In the course of his remarks, he referred to Mr. FESSENDEN as the Conservative Senator from Maine, who, in April last, had so much confidence in the President as to believe that he would call Congress together if necessary. The President, in his rebellious message to Congress, had said substantially that he would not enforce the reconstruction laws of Congress. He hoped Congress would not adjourn until it had provided for meeting again at an early day.

Mr. ANTHONY interrupted Mr. CHANDLER to make the point of order, that it was the duty of the Secretary to communicate the resolution of the Senate to the House.

After further remarks, Mr. CHANDLER said he had been informed that the clerk had communicated the resolution to the House, and would therefore move that the clerk be instructed to return the resolution. There was a sort of hybrid concern in the Senate known as Conservative-Republicanism, like all other hybrids. It was incapable of reproduction. It originated in 1862, under WILLIAM H. SEWARD, THURLOW WEED and a few copperhead and northern rebels. In 1865 it again raised its head in an attempt to unite Republicans and rebels. The highway of Conservative Republicanism was as clearly marked with gravestones as the highway to California was marked with the carcases and bones of dead mules. The people had not got done yet erecting tombstones. Some of the large cities were Conservative, but the people of the United States, nine-tenths of them, were sound Radicals. He (CHANDLER) had talked with Mr. LINCOLN about Conservatism when THURLOW WEED left the party. He had told Mr. LINCOLN that he could haul the whole Conservative-Republican party of Michigan up hill in a street-car with two horses; he could now haul them in a one-horse chaise. He had told him that all the Conservative-Republicans of New-York could be drawn by a single locomotive; he believed they could now be drawn in a street-car.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in reply to Mr. CHANDLER, said he had been accustomed to sitting here and listening to these long prepared attacks upon several gentlemen, and particularly upon himself, coming from the Senator from Michigan. What to say in reply to such remarks from any other Senator he should have no doubt, but, in regard to what had been said by that Senator just now, he was at a loss to know just what to say. It was evident that the speech was prepared and intended as an attack upon himself (FESSENDEN). He had alluded to him over and over again as the Conservative Senator from Maine, and in connection with that allusion, had gone on to describe several occasions on which the Conservatives had endeavored to unite with the Democrats, in order to overthrow the Republican Party, applying the same terms to them that he had applied to him. I know (said Mr. FESSENDEN) it is impossible for me to mistake the aim and object of the Senator; there can be no mistake about it in the mind of any one. I have been aware, for some time, that that Senator, and some other Senators in this body, designed deliberately, if they could, to injure my standing and position as much as it might be done, in the party to which I have the honor to belong. This is not the first attack made upon me by that Senator and his friends. I am aware that that Senator (and he is not the only one,) has taken pains privately to represent me unfavorably, because I do not agree with him and some others in their notions with reference to the conduct of public affairs. It has not been confined to this body, and the other House, but it has even gone into the reporter's offices, where I have been denounced in the same way, and divers and sundry charges have gone in the same way. But, my notion is, that the reputation of a public man will take care of itself, and that when he does right the public will so determine.

Mr. FESSENDEN then said that he had received the other day from the City of Detroit, where Mr. CHANDLER resides, a slip of paper from a newspaper in which a similar attack was made upon him, and in which he was denounced as opposing impeachment because he had so many friends and relatives in office. That accusation had gone the rounds; it had been repeatedly stated that he was ready to sacrifice his public duty for the sake of those friends and relatives. It was charged that he had forty relatives in office. He had three brothers in office, neither of whom had been appointed at his (FESSENDEN's) request, or by his solicitation or suggestion. One of them was the Superintendent of a marine hospital, who was appointed by Secretary CHASE as a mark of regard for an honored father. Another brother was a Postmaster in Maine, and not only had he not recommended him, but he had positively refused to recommend him. He had another brother who was an Examiner of Patents; he had not recommended him, and the first intelligence he had received of his appointment was through the newspapers. He would say with regard to each of his brothers that he believed they would despise him in their hearts if they thought he would sacrifice one iota of his belief, or hold his tongue on their account to keep them in office. He had been twitted with the fact that his sons were Generals in the army. God gave him four sons. Three of them volunteered; the other volunteered also, but his health broke down, and he was obliged to return home. His youngest son fell in battle; another had his arm shattered and his leg shot. The third was not wounded. He never asked the appointment of one of them to any position in the army; they got their own recommendations from their superior officers, and were not promoted through his exertions. They are now out of the service entirely. He had thought it rather hard that newspapers of his own party should abuse him for having sons who distinguished themselves in the war—one of whom was killed and another shattered—because they had served their country well and were raised to high rank, which he (FESSENDEN) believed they deserved, and had never heard it said that they did not. It was rather hard that he should be abused by papers of his own party, for what all other men had been believed entitled to credit for. He had forgotten one other case: While he was Secretary of the Treasury he appointed a cousin of his to a twelve hundred dollar clerkship. This was the height and breadth of his offences. He had been twitted with these things by newspapers, one from Detroit, he could easily guess at whose suggestion that was done. He had been called Conservative. Let Senators turn to his record and find where he had failed to do his duty. Confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON? No, Sir. It is a want of confidence in those who assume to direct where they have not the capacity that actuates me and others. If he (FESSENDEN) was Conservative because of his vote on the adjourment last Spring, he was glad to be Conservative in company with the Senator from New-York, (CONKLING,) the Senator from Illinois, (TRUMBULL,) and one of the Senators from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) and a great many others he might name. Why, then, was this attack made upon him? Because he happened to act with a decided majority of this body upon the question. Senators must be at liberty to act according to their own judgment in such matters. He had no fear whatever of the most critical examination of his course here in the Senate and out of it upon this question or upon any other. He would leave his public character to take care of itself. If he had the slightest idea that anything that the Senator from Michigan could say would affect it before the people of this country, he should look upon himself with a contempt which he did not feel. In conclusion, Mr. FESSENDEN said the time had come when there was a very serious difference of opinion in Congress upon a very important question. He had considered that, upon that question, it was not proper for Senators to express an opinion, or even to form one. His idea was, that men who might be called to act as judges should keep themselves from anything that might be supposed to influence their decisions in advance. With regard to this great question, as a matter of policy, as a matter of good sense, he had not withheld his opinion from his friends, and perhaps that opinion was well known to the Senate; but should the question come before the Senate, he trusted he should be able to meet it calmly and vote upon it fairly, whether with the majority or the minority.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senater from Maine had brought up his family record and exhibited it in the Senate in answer to his (CHANDLER's) remarks. He (CHANDLER) had never alluded to that family record at all. He had never even seen the article to which Mr. FESSENDEN had alluded as appearing in a Detroit paper. He had attacked Mr. FESSENDEN on his public record and his public declarations on this floor. Mr. FESSENDEN alluded to his coöperation with other Republican Senators, but he did not coöperate with those Senators when he said the President would call an extra session of Congress if necessary. It was known not only to the Senate, but to the country, that the Senator from Maine had stood here month after month, week after week, the defender of ANDREW JOHNSON and his Cabinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I have to say but one single word. In saying that, the Senator from Michigan says what is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER—Was it not a defence of the President to say that he would call an extra session of Congress?

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, Sir!

Mr. CHANDLER—Then I don't understand the meaning of the English language, Sir. He stood here as the defender of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury day after day, week after week. I care nothing about him nor his family. I care not how many men he has in office, or how many out of office. It is a matter too small for me to allude to in this body. His public record, his utterances on this floor, his vote upon this floor, I have a right to comment upon; and when he talks about contempt for me, I hurl back his contempt with scorn. I have a record as well as he, and I am as proud of it as he is of his. I have nothing on that record to apologize for, or take back, or explain. My votes and utterances for ten years are there, and I have never seen any reason to change them or review them. This is a matter of public concern; it is a matter in which the interests and perpetuity of the Republic are deeply concerned. I called up his record because it was necessary to illustrate the point I made, and for no other reason. He at that time came near defeating the extra session of Congress. I did not expect to see him here at this extra session; but the people demanded that he should come here, and no man dared to stay away. Those monuments pointing along the road stood out in bold relief and had good effect. Some men who were most bitterly hostile to this extra session and declared they would not come, are here, and why? Because the people demanded that they should come, and they dared not stay away. Now, Sir, the people demand that we shall either fasten this man so that he shall do no more harm, or that we shall stay here and watch him.

DEBATE ON IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved an Executive Session, but gave way to Mr. SUMNER, who offered the following, which was ordered to lie upon the table:

Resolutions declaring the privilege of debate in the Senate with regard to civil officers liable to impeachment:

*Whereas*, It has been asserted that the conduct of a civil officer, liable to impeachment, cannot be freely considered and condemned by Senators in the course of legislative proceedings; and,

*Whereas*, Such an opinion is calculated to impair the just privileges of debate; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Constitution, in providing for the impeachment of all civil officers of the National Government, embracing the President, members of the Cabinet, diplomatic representatives and other civil functionaries, did not intend to limit debate in the Senate on the conduct of any such civil affairs, so far as the same may arise in legislative proceedings; that any other interpretation is inconsistent with the privileges of the Senate, and tends directly to shield misconduct in civil office.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution expressly declares that when sitting to try an impeachment, the Senate shall be on oath or affirmation, thus superadding a judicial oath to that already taken as Senator; that from the taking of this oath the judicial character begins, and until then, each Senator is free to express himself openly on the conduct of any civil officer, and thereupon to invite the judgment of the Senate and the country, that at times this may be a duty, and it is always a sacred right which cannot be renounced.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then at 2:30 o'clock went into Executive Session. While the doors were closed, on motion, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the adjournment resolution, and called for a conference with the House.

MILEAGE FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

The doors were re-opened at 3:40 P. M.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a bill for the payment of mileage to the Members of the Fortieth Congress, for the extra session.

Objected to by Mr. CONKLING.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Clerk of the House announced that the House had concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on adjournment, to wit: that both Houses adjourn at 4:20 to-day, until Thursday, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HOWARD said this was practically an adjournment *sine die*. He did not concur in this view; he believed there would be stronger reason for a session between now and November than there had been for the present session.

Mr. SUMNER said this proposition was to leave the President a bad man, to bestride the rebel States like a Colossus.

The yeas and nays were then called for on the adoption of the report:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Conkling, Davis, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chanler, Conkling, Cragin, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—15.

This—a tie vote—would have killed the proposition. Twenty-three Senators were absent from their seats.

Mr. CONKLING changed his vote for the purpose of moving a reconsideration; but Mr. BUCKALEW appearing in the chamber and voting in the affirmative, Mr. CONKLING again changed his vote to the affirmative.

Mr. NYE said he would then change his vote for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

The vote was then announced—Yeas 17, nays 14.

Mr. HENDERSON moved the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Messrs. ANTHONY and FOWLER were appointed.

Mr. NYE moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the Conference report.

A message from the President announced the signing of the resolution of sympathy with the people of Crete, the bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, and the bill to carry into effect the convention of the Republic of Venezuela.

Mr. HOWE addressed the Senate in opposition to the adjournment. The motion to reconsider was disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if the President was going to return the bill to establish equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been informed that the President had no more bills to return which he intended to return.

Mr. SUMNER said he supposed, then, the President would pocket that bill.

Mr. CONKLING—We are not responsible for that.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes, the Senate is responsible if, by adjourning, he defeats the bill for equal rights.

Mr. CONKLING replied that equal rights, and all other rights, would be safe so long as the Senator from Massachusetts lived. [Laughter.]

The Senate then, at 4:20, went into Executive Session, and then, at 4:30, adjourned under the resolution adopted until the 21st of November.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 3,500 copies of certain chapters of the report of Capt. (now Major-General) A. A. HUMPHREYS, on the Physics and Hydrography of the Mississippi River, and 2,000 copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, 500 copies thereof for the Navy Department. Adopted.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to carry into effect the Convention with the Republic of Venezuela, for the adjustment of the claims of United States citizens on the Government of that Republic. Passed.

CONVICTED FENIANS.

Mr BANKS, from the same Committee, presented a communication from the Secretary of State in reply to Mr. ROBINSON's resolution of the 11th inst., asking information in reference to citizens of the United States tried and convicted in Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States, transmitting statement of the Examiner of Claims. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON stated that the document, which had not been read, showed that the Examiner of Claims had no knowledge of more than one such case—that of Capt. MCCAFFERTY. He expressed his surprise that no information had been received through the United States Consuls in Ireland of the cases of STEPHEN J. MEANY, WM. J. NAGLE and Gen. HALPINE. He did not mean to cast any reflection on the State Department, but he thought that American Consuls abroad were very censurable for their neglect of duty.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, his own name, as one of the Commission, was struck out, and that of Mr. S. F. TAPPAN substituted.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, by striking out the second and third sections of the Senate bill, and inserting in lieu of them the following:

That said Commissioners are required to examine and select a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations to which the Government has the right of occupation, or to which said Commissioners can obtain the right of occupation, and in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable the said tribes respectively to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Said district or districts, when so selected, and the selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indians to be located thereon, and no person not a member of said tribes shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employees of the United States; Provided that the district or districts shall be so located as not to interfere with travel on highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, nor with the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by the way of Albuquerque.

The bill was then passed.

DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENTS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation referred to, as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have governments republican in form; also to appoint sub-committees, with power to administer oaths.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the acts in reference to reconstruction passed yesterday over the President's veto.

SPEECHES TO BE PRINTED.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, leave was given to members who have prepared or may prepare speeches on the veto of the Reconstruction Bill to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*, on condition that they notify the reporters to-day.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Speaker laid before the House the Senate's amendment to the House concurrent resolution about adjournment.

The amendment is that both Houses adjourn at 3 o'clock to-day till the first Monday in December next, instead of the 15th of November.

Mr. PIKE moved that the House adhere to its action.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE moved to concur in the Senate amendment.

The latter motion was rejected—Yeas 32, nays 72.

Mr. PIKE's motion to adheer was agreed to.

GEN. BAKER IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a preamble and resolution, reciting that LAFAYETTE C. BAKER had been, on the 2d of July, duly summoned to appear and testify before the Judiciary Committee, in reference to certain allegations against the President, and had neglected to appear before the Committee, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take BAKER into custody wherever to be found, and have him brought before the bar of the House, to answer for contempt of the authority of the House. It was adopted,

TREASURY BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of the 10th July, asking for information relative to the leasing of buildings for the Department in New-York and Brooklyn, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING SPEECHES.

Mr. LOGAN moved to reconsider the vote permitting members who did not deliver speeches on the veto message yesterday to have speeches printed in the *Globe*. He denounced any such practice, and showed how it might be abused.

Messrs. BAKER, BALDWIN, SCHOFIELD and SCHENCK expressed similar views.

Mr. SCHOFIELD suggested sarcastically that members who chose to go home and prepare speeches might have them printed on gilt-edged paper and bound in morocco at the public expense.

Mr. SCHENCK thought that the essays printed in the *Congressional Globe* as debates of Congress were no more worthy of the name of debates than an almanac or a multiplication table. He instanced a case that occurred in the Thirty-seventh Congress where two Ohio members had published identically the same speech, the probability being that they both employed the same person to prepare them, and that he had cheated one or both of them, or probably one of them had cheated him, and he desired to reimburse himself out of the other.

Mr. MARSHALL excused the custom of printing speeches which had not been delivered on the ground that under the rules of the House, with the previous question, nine-tenths of the members were precluded from taking part in the debate.

After explanation by the speaker the vote was reconsidered, and the original motion was laid on the table.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, a member of the Judiciary Committee, rising to a personal explanation, said: I never rise to vindicate myself, and would not do so now if I did not believe that my personal reputation was involved. At the close of the last session of Congress the Judiciary Committee, which was charged with investigating as to the impeachment of the President, deemed it its duty to hold an adjourned session. It held such session, and devoted itself laboriously to the examination of the question before it for a period of four or five weeks. About the conclusion of that session a resolution was brought before the Committee that, on the testimony then before it, there was no evidence to justify the intervention of the impeaching power against the President. I voted for that resolution, and it went forth under the orders of the Committee to the public, in order that the public mind might be satisfied, so far as the Committee was concerned. Subsequently, at the desire of members of the Committee, all of whom, I have no doubt, acted with integrity, additional subpœnas were issued for other witnesses to appear and give their testimony at that time. Very unlike my friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. WILLIAMS,) I had not determined what my ultimate vote would be on this great question. I had not determined, as he had, when we adjourned in June, that I wanted no more evidence; that I had made up my mind, a sentiment which shocked me as coming from so able and so honorable a gentleman as my friend from Pennsylvania—a sentiment worthier of a Nero or a Jeffries than of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Speaker interfered, and informed Mr. WOODBRIDGE that the last remark was not parliamentary.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE desired to withdraw everything unparliamentary or discourteous. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was his personal friend, and one whose superior abilities he willingly conceded. He then went on to say: When this great question was charged on me as a member of the Law Committee of the House, I received it not as a partisan. I was responsible only to the Constitution, to my oath, and to my God. I did not ask myself what my party demanded, or what public opinion would justify. I received this question in a judicial capacity. It is known that I was opposed to the general policy, and to many acts of the President; but when the question was committed to me, I was determined that I would give him those privileges which the law of the land guaranteed to him. I would not allow myself to be the member of any party, of any organization, but only to be a representative of this great nation, charged under my oath to do my duty. Since the assembling of Congress at this session, the public journals have stated that I was vacillating, and doubting as to the course which I would ultimately pursue. I say here that up to that time and now, from the testimony which has been adduced before the Committee, and under the law as I understand it, there has been no matter to justify the impeachment of the President. I know that this country can endure the impeachment even of the President. I know that a people which has carried its flag in triumph through the bloodiest and most expensive war which the world has ever seen—a people which, when the President was murdered in a theatre, still carried on the wheels of Government without any creaking and without any fall in the public securities, could endure the impeachment of the President of the United States. But when the time comes, if it do come, when, in my judgment, under the law and the testimony, ANDREW JOHNSON should be impeached, I will be the first man in the Committee to stand up, regardless of consequences, and vote for his impeachment. If a day ever come when political considerations are regarded by Congress, then I shall despair—despair forever—of the safety and the stability of our Constitution. The papers have said that I could not sustain myself at home politically. Coming from the little State of Vermont, as noble a State as any in the galaxy, I may not sustain myself. But how poor, how infinitely poor, will this offering be when I believe that I have done my duty. Conscientious convictions of duty are of far more consequence, at least in the hour of death than all the political chaplets that may crown one's brow in his pathway from the cradle to the grave. I express no opinion now as to impeachment. I hold my judgment as a judge until these investigations are completed, and when completed, I shall act up to the conviction of my mind, whether I live or die; whether I stand or fall, before the people of this country or before my immediate constituents, who have honored me heretofore, and who will honor me hereafter if I prove worthy of their confidence.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Judiciary Committee, said: He was surprised at the degree of sensitiveness on the part of gentlemen connected with the majority of the Judiciary Committee. It seemed to him to be a little morbid. He had felt it to be his duty, when the question came up, to say, in vindication of the minority, whose lips were closed, what he had said. He had thought it right to spread before the country the reasons for his opinion and conviction, that the testimony cleared facts sufficient to sink the whole Administration, and involving deeply the interest, the welfare and the life of the nation. The gentleman from Vermont had compared him to the Jeffreys of Europe, but he claimed that he had done no more than his duty under the circumstance.

Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. WILLIAMS to state whether the minority of the Judiciary Committee in the Fortieth Congress was not a majority of all the members who had served on the same Committee in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and he suggested whether that was not the reason the reference to a Special Committee was voted down.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he so understood it.

Mr. MILLER inquired whether the minority was ready to make a report.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was ready himself and so was the gentleman from Ohio, (LAWRENCE.) If he found the President of the United States exercising kingly powers, trampling law under foot, living in daily and habitual violation of the law, squandering the public property by untold millions, and ruling the affairs of the nation as though the nation belonged to him; moreover, defying the representatives of the people in their Council chambers, and declaring that he will not obey the law, then, so help him God, he would uncrown that President if he could.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, affirmed his belief that the investigation should be conducted with all the principles of the rules of law, and declared that no belief entertained as to the political importance of forcing this impeachment question on the country, regardless of any other question, could turn him aside from the course which he had elected to take, and which the law required him to take.

Mr. BUTLER expressed the hope that the report would be made sometime before his death.

Mr. WILSON said that the gentleman from Massachusetts was a very restless man, who wanted to have everything in his own way, but he ought to recollect that there were other men in the world besides himself, and that they could not all look on questions exactly as he did. He was willing to report the testimony to-day if the House deemed that prudent and desired him to do so, but he suggested that it would hardly be a proper proceeding to throw out to the newspapers and politicians of the country testimony on which the House was to act in the future, to have that testimony examined, criticised, pecked at, in this way and that way, before the House was ready to take it up for action. He was free to say that he found in the investigation, and in the President's action before the investigation commenced, abundant evidence to show that every man in the country ought to vote against and condemn him. He by no means apologized for or justified the President's course. It was reprehensible. There might be such a state of facts developed before the investigation closed as would authorize a report by the whole Committee in favor of proceeding against the President, but asked gentlemen not to draw out by piecemeal; let it come in its regular way.

Mr. COOKE, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee in the Fortieth Congress, thought it proper in consequence of the intimation of Mr. BUTLER, to explain that he had asked to be released from service on that committee for reasons personal to himself, and because of the suggestion that the Democratic minority was entitled to more than one member on the committee. He had therefore retired from the committee and given way to his Democratic colleague, Mr. MARSHALL.

The Speaker expressed his obligation to Mr. COOKE for the explanation which he had just made.

Mr. NOELL obtained the floor and commenced about 4 o'clock, an hours' speech upon miscellaneous subjects, which as there was no business before the House, amused and entertained the members and filled up the time. He was interrupted by Mr. LOGAN who asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution to pay members mileage for the adjourned session.

Mr. NOELL said he would yield part of his time for the purpose, as in that case time was money. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAKER objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended, only 23 members voting in the affirmative.

The Speaker presented the Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. BANKS the resolution was concurred in, and the committee on the part of the House appointed.

Th appointment of NOELL was hailed with laughter as being an excellent practical joke in getting rid of him. NOELL, however, would not be got rid of, and declined to serve, whereupon the Speaker appointed Mr. MARSHALL in his stead.

Mr. COVODE moved to suspend the rules that he might offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to have printed, with the testimony in the impeachment case, the reports of the majority and minority.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked the Speaker a question about presenting the report.

The Speaker remarked that the House had ordered the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith, and the Chair supposed the gentleman was about to report and had recognised him.

Mr. COVODE expressed the hope that the gentleman from Iowa would present the report and have it printed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE intimated that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was ready to report.

The Speaker remarked that the yeas and nays had been ordered on Mr. COVODE's motion.

Before the Clerk had commenced to call the roll the Speaker's hammer fell, indicating the close of the session.

The Speaker said: The hour of 4:30 having arrived, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, and wishing to each and all of you a happy return to loved ones at home, I now declare the adjourned meeting of the first session of the Fortieth Congress, adjourned to the 21st day of November, at noon.

### *THE SURRATT TRIAL.*

**Continuance of the Defence—Surratt at Elmira the Day of the Assassination.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

*Dr. Augustus Bissell* was sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—Reside at No. 218 West Twenty-second-street, New-York; was in Elmira April 14, 1865; was at the Brainard House there, and saw the prisoner at the bar there on that day; I fix the day because I left Owego on the night express on the 13th, in search of a man; the man was a brakeman on the New-York and Erie Railway; I had a suit against the Railway and went to Elmira to ascertain this brakeman's whereabouts; I did not stop at the Brainard House, but at a house near the depot; I was on crutches at the time, and after searching for the brakeman and ascertaining he was not in Elmira, I called at the Brainard House, thinking I would take the omnibus and go to the depot; as I went in the Brainard House the prisoner passed me and he afterward went into the reading-room, then passed up and down and kept looking at me, and then he sat down on a chair near me; I noticed he was looking at me; I suspected the prisoner was looking after me on the part of the Railroad Company, and therefore I noticed him particularly; Surratt asked me if I had been to war, and I gave him no satisfaction; I wished to avoid conversation with him; I merely spoke to him to see if my suspicions were correct that he was a spy of the Erie Railroad Company; after leaving Elmira that day I returned to Owego, and at Owego I got a telegram from my wife, stating that my child was ill; I fix the date of the 14th because my child died on that day.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I get no pay for this testimony; I was summoned yesterday; I do not know how Mr. Bradley ascertained about me; I asked him, and he refused to tell, and said he had for some time been looking for the man on crutches; I live at No. 218 West Twenty-second-street, New-York, and am a physician; have lived there since the 1st day of May last; before that I lived in New-York City, and was boarding; in April I slept in a room at No. 283 West Twenty-third-street; my office was there and I slept there, my wife having gone to her family in Pennsylvania; I slept there a month; in March kept house at No. 401 Eighth-avenue; I rented from a German named Cowen a floor of four or five rooms; I left there the 1st of April; I paid $20 or $25 a month; I can mention people who know me in New-York, among others, Charles F. Wetmore, of Clinton-place; I am not altogether in the practice of medicine; I am engaged with Charles M. Rankin in developing some patent rights; I do not know Aaron Stone, of New-York; we are getting the patents ready to put upon the market; the patents are patent urinals and patent water-closet seats; I had made some money out of this, probably $2,000 or $3,000; have received that amount from the Trenton Pottery Company; before I lived at No. 401 Eighth-avenue I was rooming at my office; my wife is now with her friends in Bradford County, Pennsylvania; I am not separated from my wife; before November of last year I lodged at my office, and my wife was in Bradford County, Pennsylvania; last May and July I was in New-York City; in April, 1866, I leased No. 339 Fourth-avenue, in the house of Peter C. Campbell; Mr. Campbell and his wife boarded with me for the house rent; had been living there nearly all Winter; I was not doing much business at that time; before I went to No. 339 Fourth-avenue I was at No. 1,160 Broadway; I left No. 1,160 Broadway, in November, 1865; when I left No. 1,160 Broadway I went for a week or two to Twenty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and rented rooms there from a Mrs. Boyd, and then went to No. 339 Fourth-avenue.

At this point, 10:45 A. M., the proceedings were interrupted by Mr. C. C. Schneider, one of the jurors, becoming suddenly ill, rendering his removal from the court-room necessary. After waiting until 11:15 the Court took a recess for half an hour, the physician attending the sick juror having expressed the opinion that he would be well enough to resume his duties by that time.

On reassembling at 12:30 P. M., Mr. Boliver, one of the jurors, stated to the Court that Mr. Schneider was unable to walk, and could not come into court.

Judge Fisher said the juror could be brought in on a lounge, and recline upon it until the testimony of the witness (Bissell) was concluded.

The suggestion of the Court was adopted, and Mr. Schneider was brought in, looking very much indisposed, and stated in reply to a question from the Judge that he felt very well while reclining, but was unable to sit up.

Dr. Bissell was then recalled, and the cross-examination continued by Mr. Pierrepont.

Witness was never a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner of Deeds, and never had anything to do with getting up claims against the Government; never saw Col. Foster till to-day; witness first became a doctor in 1852; was educated at Castleton, Vt.; took medical lectures in New-York in 1851; witness did not prescribe for any particular class of diseases; always made the practice of medicine a secondary affair; witness has always speculated, making a dollar whenever he could in a legitimate way; witness boarded with his wife at Mrs. Payne's; was at Owego in May, 1865; boarded at the Tioga House; first went to New-York in June, 1865, and boarded, as before stated, at Mrs. Payne's; had been there before that, and stayed three or four weeks at a time; witness went to Owego about the 1st of February, 1865, and stayed at the Tioga House three or four weeks; was at Towanda, Penn., from the first to the last of March, and stopped at the Eagle Hotel; left Towanda directly after the high water, when the Towanda Dam was carried away; went from Towanda to Owego, and registered witness' name at the Tioga Hotel; stayed there, going to Binghamton and back, and Elmira and back, and the 14th of April got a dispatch of the illness of witness' child, and went immediately home, arriving on the 15th, and finding the child dead; went from Owego to Deposit, and got dinner there, and then went to a Methodist preacher's house, about three miles out of the town; stayed there 15 minutes, and then returned, say about twelve o'clock; then went back to Tioga, arriving there in the early part of the evening; don't remember the day of the week or month; went next to Binghamton, two days after going to Deposit; went to the Mercer House to transact some business; didn't stay there long enough to take any meals; the distance from Owego to Deposit is 29 miles; came back to Owego, and then left either on the night of the 13th or morning of the 14th of April, to go to Elmira; don't remember whether it was before midnight or after; got to Elmira before daylight in the morning; went to a little hotel and laid on a lounge till breakfast time, and got breakfast; didn't register there; a man was making a fire, and witness went up stairs and laid on a lounge till breakfast was ready; there were a number of persons at the breakfast table; went back that day, about noon, on the Erie train to Owego; at Elmira, after breakfast, went to a livery-stable near Haight's Hotel; went to see a man there; didn't hire a horse or pay any money at the stable; was at the Brainard House subsequently; thinks he went from the livery-stable to the Chemung House; saw a man named Drake there; had no particular motive in going there; after leaving there went to Water-street, and to the Brainard House; don't remember now who kept the Brainard House; went in there to wait till the omnibus came by to take witness up town.

Mr. Pierrepont here handed the witness a sheet of paper, and asked him to make a drawing of the first floor of the Brainard House.

Mr. Merrick objected.

The witness—I am not an artist; I never made a drawing in my life; I cannot make a drawing of the house.

Mr. Pierrepont—Which way were you going when you went to the house? A.—I was going directly toward the house. [Laughter.]

Witness is not positive whether there are steps to the entrance of the Brainard House or not; don't remember the arrangement of the rooms; the prisoner at the bar came in there while witness was sitting there; witness has no doubt about that; witness thinks several others were in the room at the time; witness had his attention called to the prisoner on account of his peculiar dress; he looked frequently at witness and came and sat down near witness; witness felt that prisoner was looking after him—spotting him; witness had some conversation with him; he asked if I had been to the war; I replied, "No;" he said he had noticed that I was lame; I evaded his question; he asked if I resided in Elmira, and I replied, "No—in Pennsylvania;" he made some other remarks; I didn't communicate much with him: I got up and left and went to Haight's Hotel; I never saw him again till I saw him to-day; I was waiting for the arrival of the train and went round near the depot to see a Dutchman I knew; remained there until the time of leaving in the train; I had a suit against the Erie Railway Company and thought the prisoner was in the employ of the Company and was following me about; that was why I left; I received an injury on their road and brought a suit against them; I have not been interested in this case at all; have read a portion of Weichman's testimony; have glanced at the testimony of one or two others; the testimony of Stewart and the other witnesses from Elmira was what first called my attention particularly to the case; I saw the prisoner this morning and recognized him in the Jail as soon as the door was open; he was partially dressed as I saw him in Elmira; he had a different sack on, but a belt about his waist; the plaiting of the sack worn by him this morning was different from that worn by him at Elmira; I cannot describe the plaiting particularly, nor tell in what precise particulars the two garments differ, but there is a difference.

By Mr. Bradley—I have received nothing for testifying in this case, and expect nothing but my expenses; the first intimation I had of coming here was a telegram from you; I determined not to come at first; I first spoke of what I knew at the office of Cassidy & Corille; I was passing there, and one of the partners called me in, and we talked of the testimony of the Elmira witnesses; I then said what I have told about the prisoner at the bar; I gave them a description of the prisoner as I remembered his appearance; I next received your telegram, and was very much surprised at receiving it; the dress the prisoner wore at Elmira was gray, and he wore a round-top slouch hat; his goatee covered more of his chin, and his moustache was not so long as now; his costume at the jail to-day was not the same color as that he wore at Elmira; I didn't want to go to the jail to see him, but you requested me to.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was surprised at receiving a telegraph to come here; I could not imagine who had informed of what I had said of the prisoner; I didn't want to came here, nor want my name mixed up in the matter; a man came to see me, Mr. James W. McCullough, and said he should come and tell the counsel for the defence what I had said and I would have to come by a subpœna; I thought it would be of importance to the prisoner if I recognized in him the man I had seen in Elmira, and if not it would be equally important to the prosecution.

*John C. Bartlett*, sworn: Witness lives in Washington; was driving stage for John Shanborn to T. B.; in January, February, March and April, 1865, made round trips every day during the month of April; there were no pickets beyond Good Hope.

*Cross-examined*—On the 14th of April I went to T. B., but there were no pickets beyond the bridge.

By Mr. Bradley—If there had been a cavalry picket on the road on the 14th of April, between five and six o'clock, I should have been likely to have seen it; I am a Northern man; am from New-York, and was a Union man during the war.

Mr. Bradley stated that it had been industriously circulated that he had offered the witness Hobart fifteen hundred dollars to induce him to testify to a different state of facts than he had sworn to. He presumed Mr. Hobart would deny it, and where he (the speaker) was known it was unnecessary to make a denial. So far as he was personally concerned he was indifferent about it, but he called attention to the fact to show the course of a portion of the newspaper Press of this city in bearing down upon the defence in the trial of this case. He should feel degraded if he should go into the newspapers to deny such a charge for himself, but he thought it but just to make this public denial.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not know what reply to make to the remarks of Mr. Bradley, except to say that such publication had not been instigated or brought about in any manner by the prosecution.

Mr. Bradley did not mean to make such a charge.

Judge Fisher asked what paper in this city had published such articles?

Mr. Bradley—I have not read the articles, but half a dozen persons in this city have called my attention to articles in the *Chronicle* of the purport I have indicated.

Judge Fisher said he did not know what he could do, or what authority he had to make an order in such a case. He had no authority to suppress articles in the newspapers.

Mr. Bradley called Isaac H. Surratt, who was sworn, and testified that his brother, the prisoner at the bar, is twenty-three years of age; he was born April 13, 1844.

Mr. Bradley now moved that a recess be taken until 6 o'clock P. M., to give the defence time to obtain the testimony of a witness who had not yet arrived, but would be here at 6 o'clock by the train.

Mr. Schneider, the sick juror, was questioned as to his condition, and replied that he thought if he could go to the hotel and lie down till 5 or 6 o'clock he would be able to come back at that hour, and hear the testimony of the witness who was expected.

Accordingly, at 2:40 P. M., the Court took a recess until 6 o'clock.

The Criminal Court reassembled at 6 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., said for the purpose of hurrying the arrival of Rev. Father Boucher, he had gone to Baltimore expecting to meet the witness, but he failed to arrive yesterday. He (Mr. Bradley) received a telegram announcing that the witness had left Montreal yesterday morning. He was due here this afternoon, but may possibly have missed the connections at different points.

Mr. Merrick said the witness might arrive by Monday, and if that were so, he hoped the defence would be allowed to examine the witness then, or at such time when he should arrive.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution did not feel disposed to go on with their rebutting testimony until all the testimony for the defence was in.

Mr. Bradley suggested that the time for the defence to examine the witness might be limited until Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Mr. Carrington said it would be remembered that he had been pressed very hard to go on with the trial, and now that it was commenced, he did not desire to allow the rebutting testimony to go on till they knew the case of the defence as developed by the testimony. It was a matter for the discretion of the Court whether further time would be allowed.

Mr. Bradley said he had expected to close the case on Wednesday and it was their misfortune and not their fault that the witness had not arrived. He had stated to the prosecution what he expected to prove, and if they chose to admit it then there would be no further difficulty.

*John G. Reeves* recalled and examined by Mr. Bradley: Witness now had his book in Court and can now tell the date when Surratt was at my shop in Montreal and I measured him for a Garibaldi coat; it was on the 7th of April, 1867, that the measure was taken; the Garibaldi was delivered on the 9th; the man I measured put down his name as John Harrison.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Never measured him for a suit after that.

Mr. Carrington said he thought the defence could close the rebutting testimony in two days, and he, therefore, hoped that the defence would be compelled to close.

Mr. Bradley said there was no doubt that the defence would have proof for submission, and it was probable that the defence would then desire to discuss, but would submit the case without argument. He was ready now to submit it without argument.

Mr. Pierrepont said they would talk about that when all the testimony was in.

It was finally agreed that the Court should now adjourn with the understanding that if Father Boucher arrived he should be examined on Monday; but that in case of his non-arrival the prosecution shall put in the rebutting testimony, and the case of the defence shall be considered closed.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

**The Jersey Pilot Commissioners.**

JERSEY CITY, Friday, July 19.

The new Board of Pilot Commissioners for the State of New-Jersey have organized by the appointment of Commodore CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N., as President, and Capt. HENRY W. MILLER, late U. S. N., as Secretary. As now constituted, the Board consists of:

Commodore Charles S. Boggs, President; Capt. Henry W. Miller, Secretary; Capt. David Cox, Capt. Andrew J. Drake, U. S. N., Capt. Peter Metagar, Capt. Wm. S. Horner, Capt. Thomas B. Endicott

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## PRAXITELES AND PHRYNE.

*From Blackwood's Magazine.*

A thousand silent years ago,
The starlight faint and pale
Was drawing on the sunset glow
Its soft and showy veil;

When from his work the Sculptor stayed
His hand, and turned to one
Who stood beside him, half in shade,
Said, with a sigh, "'Tis done."

"Phryne, thy human lips shall pale,
Thy rounded limbs decay,
Nor love nor prayers can aught avail
To bid thy beauty stay;

"But there thy smile for centuries
On marble lips shall live—
For Art can grant what Love denies
And fix the fugitive.

"Sad thought! nor age nor death shall fade
The youth of this cold bust;
When the quick brain and hand that made,
And thou and I, are dust!

"When all our hopes and fears are dead,
And both our hearts are cold,
And Love is like a tune that's played,
And Life a tale that's told,

"This counterfeit of senseless stone,
That no sweet blush can warm,
The same enchanting look shall own
The same enchanting form.

"And there, upon that silent face,
Shall unborn ages see
Perennial youth, perennial grace,
And sealed serenity.

"And strangers, when we sleep in peace,
Shall say, not quite unmoved,
So smiled upon Praxiteles
The Phryne whom he loved."

W. W. Story.

## THE STORY OF ROSSCREAGH HOUSE.

*From All the Year Round.*

Many years ago, when I was a young man, I had occasion to travel on business of importance in the north of Ireland. Arrived at Newry in the evening, I received the pleasant intelligence that no "kyar" could be had to take me on that night to the place of my destination, a village some eight or ten miles—Irish miles—beyond Rosstrevor, the next attempt at a town.

"Sure couldn't yer honor stop where I was for the night? The beds was iligint, and divil a bit o' good was to be done out the night. It was goin' to rain and blow—snow, maybe—and the road undher the mountain, along by the say, was a wild place intirely, haardly a house anywhere along it, an'," in a lowered tone, "thim most partly hanted."

But my business brooked no delay, and I persisted in my inquiries, till I found that if I choose to leave my valise, to be sent after me in the morning, I could hire a "horse-baste."

"Jist give the baste his head," were the parting words of the owner; "don't bother him any way, at all, at all; but spake till him whiles, he'll understand your honor like a Christian, an' divil a bit o' need ye'll have for whip or spur."

And so it proved, and I began to hope that, if the rain kept off, the journey might not turn out so miserable as I had expected.

But not long was I allowed to cherish that fond illusion. We had got far beyond the last houses that straggled in the environs of the village, and were fairly "undher the mountain and along by the say," which, for the most part invisible, made its close vicinity known by the crashing roar of its troubled waters, and occasionally even by a far-sent jet of spray, keen and salt, on my face. Even in Summer daylight, I remembered, there was along here as dreary a bit of road as need be seen. On the left towered steep the dark mountain, on the right the barren shore was swept by the tide; the road, never of the best, was now terribly cut up by long-continued rains, and ere we had struggled long through the difficulties that beset our progress, I began to feel that the willing little horse was becoming distressed by his efforts to keep his footing among the unseen holes and ruts that he encountered at every step.

At last we came suddenly on a quagmire, into which I felt the animal's forefoot sink with a drop; terrified, he plunged forward, floundered, splashing me from head to foot, and stumbling against a stone on the other side, down he came with a heavy helpless thud, that told only too well how little chance there was of his making much more progress that night.

Poor little horse! as, getting on my feet, I tried to help him to rise, speaking to him caressingly and patting his neck, he murmurred a low whinny, and answered by making a violent effort to lift himself—an ineffectual one, so far as its immediate object was concerned—but successful in relieving him of all encumbrance, for snap went the girths, and into the mud rolled the saddle. With another throe he got on his feet, shook himself, and stood drooping and trembling with fear and fatigue, utterly unfit for another mile of travel.

The only thing to be done was to give up all thought of proceeding further, and to try to find some sort of shelter for the night. I tried to recall my recollections of the locality, to strive to remember any house or cottage I had seen in the neighborhood; for I had a good idea of my whereabouts. At last it occurred to me that, nestling into a sort of neck in the mountain-side, I had seen a house, situated among what might, at one time, have been grounds of its own, though, in proportion as the house had fallen out of repair, the trees and shrubs, the rank grass and brambles, had grown into untrained luxuriance; for the bay here is sheltered, and the mountains protect the shore, so that the vegetation, where the soil permits, is richer than is generally found so close to the sea. I knew, by certain landmarks, that it must be some little way further on; so, passing the rein over my arm, after laying the girthless saddle upon the little horse's back, I, encouraging him with hand and voice, proceeded slowly to pick my way with extremest difficulty among the obstacles of the road. At last my search was rewarded. Up on the hillside, just about where I was pretty sure the house lay, twinkled a light. Now, the question was to find the road or pathway that led to it; for in the darkness it might easily be missed. I came upon it at last—a gateless gap in a low stone wall—and turning up the track, which was little better just there than a watercourse, with a particularly rugged bottom, over which the poor weary "horse-baste" and I floundered and struggled at every step, we slowly neared the beacon, and, after a weary climb, found ourselves on what had once been a gravel-sweep in front of the house. I was greeted by the furious barking of a colley-dog within, which increased in violence as I knocked vigorously at the door.

The light, which had been up till this in a lower room, as I could perceive through a hole in the shutter, was now carried up stairs, and after two or three repetitions of my summons, a window over the door was opened, and the tremulous voice of an old man demanded my business. This was soon told, and down he came, opened the door with trembling hands, and admitted me into a good-sized hall, but dark, and damp and ruinous.

From the door of the room where I had first seen the light burning issued an old woman.

"Marget," her husband said, "show the gintleman in to the fire, shure he's *seepin'* with the wet, and I'll take the horse round to the stable; and put on a dhrop o' wather, and make him a tumbler o' screechin' hot punch that'll take the cowld out of his bones."

"Thrue for ye; come in, yer honour," replied the old woman, dropping a curtsey. "Och, but it's a crule (cruel) night for a Christian to be out."

The sight of the fire was sufficient at first to occupy all my attention, and the old dame bustled about, setting on a kettle to boil, taking from the cupboard a bottle of whisky, brown sugar and a tumbler, and talking cheerily the while. By this time her husband had returned.

"I'll warrant the horse'll be as glad of his supper and his bed as yer honour; throth an' he's bate intirely. But what'll we do for clothes for ye, sur? The sorra a dhry stitch is on ye. Marget," and he drew the old woman aside, and whispered to her.

She nodded and disappeared.

"There's a whole wardrobe o' the best o' clothes up stairs, yer honour, that belonged to wan that's dead and gone: maybe ye wouldn't mind puttin' them on while yer own's dhryin'?"

The proposal was much too good a one to be rejected, and in a few minutes "Marget" reappeared with an armful of what, at a glance, I perceived to be, indeed, "the best o' clothes," though of a bygone fashion.

"They're not damp," the old woman said. "Niver a fortnight passes, niver a week in wet weather, but I air them. It's thirty-two years agen Lammas I've had the care o' them, and damp, nor dust, nor moth, hasn't come near them. Look here, sur, the finest o' broadcloth, lined with silk, an' a velvet collar, an' illigint pantaloons, an' a satin waistcoat; and see the silk stockings and the pumps. Ah! the quality doesn't dhress now as they did when those was made. But get off your wet things, and throw them outside the door, and make yourself comfortable at wanst. Shure, Jimmy'll stay and valet ye, if ye like; many's the time he acted body-sarvent to the quality."

Declining the offer of Jimmy's services, however, the good old pair withdrew, and in a brief space I found myself metamorphosed into a gentleman of the beginning of the present century in full dress—tight pantaloons, coat-collar up to my ears, short waist, full-topped sleeves, low-quartered dancing-shoes with flourishing bows; and so ashamed of myself did I feel, that it was some time before I could make up my mind to summon the poor old people out of the cold.

But I need not have felt uneasy. Genuine was their admiration of the change in my appearance.

"Och, but isn't it a pity that ye wouldn't be always dhressed like that, sur! What's the good of a gintleman havin' an iligant prir o' legs entirely, an' them in throusers that has no more shape in them than omberella cases? But the wather's boiled now, and I'll make ye a dhrop o' whisky punch."

I gladly accepted the whisky punch and a piece of oat cake, which were daintily spread for me on a beautiful damask napkin, and with fine glass and china, and a silver spoon, bearing for crest a chained leopard couchant, and the motto, "*Je le tiens.*"

"Ye'r looking at the crest sur," said the old woman, who was the chief speaker, anticipating one of the questions I was desirous, yet shy of asking. "It's a right good ould family as any in the kingdom, though sorely failed, that owned it. Did ye ever, if ye wer' in these parts before, hear tell of the O'Mores?"

"Many a time I have heard the name. This was their house, then?"

"*Wan* o' their houses, for they had three, and this was the smallest. They had a fine estate in the County Watherford, and a grand mansion in Dublin, an' horses, an' carriages, an' sarvents. Och, but it's the pity to see them fine ould families goin' to rack an' ruin, and the mushrooms (parvenus) springin' up in their place."

The last of the flourishing O'Mores had been the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, I was told. He had left all the family possessions intact to his son Feargus, whose wildly extravagant habits had encumbered them to some degree with post-obits before his father's death, and continuing the same course after coming into possession, he, during his short and evil career, had contrived to dissipate his fortune to such an extent, that his son Michael continued all his life an embarrassed man, even after the sale of both the Dublin house and the Waterford estate. This was "the owld masther," in whose service Jimmy and Marget had lived as boy and girl, children of his tenants, and in whose praises both were loud and earnest.

But Michael's son, Cornelius—the young masther—as I could gather rather from their tone than from their words, bore little resemblance to his father. Of a gloomy, obstinate and despotic nature, he made his will absolute to all around him, governing by fear, and carrying out by the force of inflexible determination whatever project he might conceive.

He lived chiefly in Dublin, at whose university he had completed his education, and only came to Rosscreagh occasionally, with a few friends, for a month's shooting, fishing or boating.

"At last," pursued Marget, "news come that the young masther was bringin' us home a wife, an' ordhers that the place was to be done up, inside and out, from top to bottom. An' workmen come from Belfast, an' gardeners, an' och! but we were up an' at work late an' airly to get all ready in time. At last, down they come, the masther an' the misthress, as handsome a couple as ye'd see in a month o' Sundays, an' a body sarvent, an' a lady's maid, an' three or four others beside.

"The misthress wasn't above eighteen to look at, dark an' bright-eyed, an' quick-spoken, an' seemingly with a way and a will of her own. 'Twasn't long she kep' it, poor young thing!

"She wasn't of no family at all to spake of—her father was a banker in Dublin—but she had money, an' she was purty enough for any man to be took with her, if she'd been a milkmaid. She sang beautiful too, an' played the harp, that it was betther than goin' to the play to hear an' to see her, with her lovely hands an' arrums on the sthrings. An' ride—she'd ride any horse in the counthry-side.

"But she niver liked the place; that was the only thing in her that went agen us; for she was affable enough to everybody in a sort of short, spoiled-child way. An' she an' the masther didn't always get on just as owld sarvents, like Jimmy an' me—we weren't owld then, but we were owld in the sarvice—liked to see. She had a sort o' sharp, wilful manner with him, when he wanted or didn't want her to do something she was set agen or set upon, and he was with her as he was with everybody that opposed him, cold an' hard an' fixed-like; an' that brought storms, but she always went to the wall, an' had to give in to him.

"She was just like a child in a passion when she was put out; she didn't care what she said, or who heard her, an' she'd cry, before the sarvents or any one, right out and sob, and shake her showldhers, an' that used to make the masther madder than anything. He'd get white and set his teeth and thremble with the rage, an' look at her as if he'd like to sthrike her, poor, passionate, foolish girl that she was! Then when she came to, she'd be ready enough—at first especially, to make it up again; but the masther wouldn't, and many's the time he'd be two an' three days hardly spakin' to her, good or bad.

"She'd say to me—she was always specially free with me, the poor thing—'He's in the sulks again, Margaret; I don't know how to please him, and I'm gettin' not to care. I wish I was far away, far away from this place! I'm sick of the say and the mountain, and never any wan to speak to, and him as sulky as a bear!' What could I say till her? If I thried to bid her take patience, or to comfort her, she'd only make answer, she couldn't take patience, she never had, and as to prachin' to her, it only bothered her worse.

"Well, at last there come down from Dublin a houseful o' company, and the thought o' the change, an' the preparation, seemed to set her up again, an' she was full of a sort of childish excitement.

"There was a young couple, the lady havin' been a friend of hers before she married, a Mrs. Kavanagh, and her sister, and two young gentlemen, comerades of the masther, that had been down here in the bachelor days, an' a cousin o' the misthress', a Mr. Barry O'Brian. Well, everything went smoothly, to all appearance; the masther wasn't the man to let the company see him an' his wife wasn't on the best o' terrms, an' she was always occupied with her guests; there was parties on the wather, and ridin' and dhrivin', and dinners to all the quality within fifteen miles round, and the place was fairly turned upside down. Misther O'Brian had got a boat, a sizable sort o' yacht, with a cabin big enough to dine them all, and even a sleepin' cabin or two, an' they used to go about in that, an' visit the coast, and sometimes, if the wind was contbrairy, they'd be out all night.

"Well, at last there was to be a break-up of the party, an' before they went was to be given a dance, and all the gentlefolks that could be got was invited, and the grandest o' preparations made, and the misthress, savin' yer presence, was like a hen on a hot griddle, couldn't be still an instant, but to an' fro, up an' down forever, with a wild, faverish sort o' sthir about her, that it made me onaisy to see her.

"The day before the party, comes down from Dublin a box for Mr. O'Brian. He'd giv' especial orders to his man that wheniver it come it should be took up sthraight to his room. Well, sur, ye know, maybe, what sarvents is; Pat Rooney, that brought it from Newry, he come into the kitchen with it just as we were finishin' dinner, an' in coorse he sat down to have a bite an' a sup, and Lorrigan, that's Mr. O'Brian's man, he asks him the news, an' this an' that; an' the box, stood on a side table, was in the kitchen; and wan looks at it, an' another lifts it, an' another passes a remark on it, an' so 'most every one in the kitchen had noticed the box. An' at long last Misther Lorrigan, havin' had his chat out, takes the box and goes up to his masther's room with it.

"In the evenin' Mr. O'Brian meets Delany, the misthress' maid, on the stairs, an', says he, off-hand like, 'Oh, Delany, just come to my room, will ye? I've got a little parcel to send to yer misthress,' says he. So Delany went, an' he gives her the very box that come in the mornin'. 'Take that to yer misthress, with my love,' says he.

"Delany, off she goes, hot fut, thinkin' she'd be the first of us to see what was in the box, when out comes the masther from his study, quite quiet and unexpected, as was always his way. 'What's that?' says he. Delany towld him. 'I'm goin' to yer misthress' room in a minute,' says he, 'an' I'll take it myself.' So she had to give it up, not best pleased to be disappointed, and the masther, he turns back into the study, an' shuts the doore; an' Delany comes down stairs, for she knew if she towld the misthress she'd call her a slow-coach an' a stupid, an' what not, niver heedin' any excuses.

"Well, we heer'd no more of the box till next day, when all of a suddent the mishtress' bell rang hard and sharp, an' up runs Delany in a hurry. The misthress was standin' by the dhressin'-table with the box open before her, an' she'd tuk out of it the loveliest wreath of pink haith (heath) ever ye saw, an' was lookin' at it.

"'Who brought this box here?' says she, turnin' round in her sharp way on Delany. 'I don't know, ma'am,' says the girl. Lady's-maids is always ready with a lie—though, indeed, it was only a white one, for she didn't know, not for *sartin*, who put the box there, though she guessed pretty well. It's frightened she was, expectin' the misthress would cross-question her till she got it all out of her. But she said niver another word but 'Ye may go;' an' off went Delany glad to get off so aisy.

"It was always allowed to me, when the misthress was dressin' for a party, to come an' give any help that might be wanted, especially if there was ladies stayin' in the house that had no maids, an' required Delany to do their hair, or anything of that kind for them, an' it was a pleasure to me to see her, she looked that lovely when she was dhressed. Well, this night, Miss Moore, Mrs. Kavanagh's sister, was to have her hair done by Delany, and when I come into the misthress's room she was thryin' on the wreath on her lovely dark curls—ladies in them days mostly always wore their hair curled all over their heads—an' she turned round, an' her eyes was shinin' an' her cheeks glowin', that it was jist a sight to see how lovely she was.

"'Ah, ma'am,' says I, 'but your wreath sets you well!' 'Ay, doesn't it?' says she; 'isn't it a different thing to this wan?' takin' up despisin'ly a white one, an' lettin' it dhrop on the table again. I said no more, for I remembered the masther had given her the white wreath.

"Well, I finished dhressin' her, and settlin' the flowers on her head. Oh, but ye'd think it was natural they wer', jist gathered out of a green-house—and down she went.

"Presently all the company come flockin', an' the dancin' commenced; then come supper, an' after supper, when some o' the owldher wans was gone, they began playin' games, hide-an'-seek, an' what not. All at wanst I remimbered that when I come down from the misthress's room, the windows, it bein' a Summer evenin', had been left open, an' I thought that very likely Delany an' the housemaid had been that busy helpin' down stairs, as, in coorse, we all had, that they might niver have been up to shut them. So up I goes without a candle, shuts them—for, sure enough, it's open they wer'—when just as I was comin' down, some one rushes into the room, whisks by me in the dark—och, me heart give a lep!—an' goes sthraight to a closet, where cloaks and dhresses was hung up. I could hear them, whoever it was—I didn't know *then*—take somethin' out, shut the cupboard, an' start again to the door; there—for it was light enough outside—I saw it was the misthress; an' at the very same moment the masther meets her, face to face.

"She give a sort o' gasp. 'Hush!' says he, takin' her by the wrist, an' without another word they walks out thegether, an' I heer'd him take her into his dhressin'-room, an' shut the door, an' turn the key. The married ladies looked, an' nodded, an' whispered among themselves, an' wan or two o' them gave the masther joy, an' then the carriages was called, an' the party broke up. An' next day all the visitors staying in the house went away, too.

"From that day a change come over the poor thing that niver cleared away. She seemed cowed-like, all the sperrit taken out of her; she hardly ever went out, an' niver was allowed to sthir over the threshold her lone. By degrees—I can't tell how or when or where it first got wind—there came a whisper that she wasn't altegither right in the head, that there was madness in the family, an' that she was going like the rest. Afore long the masther come to take that view of it, an' watched her and kept her closer than ever. I don't know: altherd she was, but I niver see anything that looked like madness about her: she always seemed to me like wan stricken with some terrible fear an' sorrow, an' hopelessness—like wan who found their life broke, and give in intirely.

"But maybe I was wrong, an' that that was the form the madness took with her. Anyway the masther, who ought to know betther nor we did, looked upon it as a hopeless case from the first, an' as time went by, an' she got worse instead of betther, he said it wasn't safe for her to be about the house, an' she was shut up in two rooms, her own bedroom an' the little sittin'-room next it. She didn't seem to heed much. Anyway, she never complained to any of us; in Summer she'd sit by the window for hours, lookin' at the say, dhramin', dhramin', and in Winther she'd hang over the fire, sittin' in a low chair, rocking herself to and fro slowly, like wan in pain. Sometimes she'd take a fit of writin', and write away by the hour, but she seldom did anything else.

"Three years she went on like that; fadin', fadin' slowly, an' then she died, and was buried with a funeral more fit for wan of us.

"After her death, the masther went away, and niver came back to Rosscreagh to live. Sometimes he'd arrive all of a suddent, stay a day or two, or three, to thransact business with the agent, but as time went on, it was seldomer and seldomer he came. Most of the sarvents—Delany among the rest—had been discharged by ones or twos, from the time when the misthress began to be talked of as gettin' out of her mind. At last no wan was left but Jimmy an' me, an' we had the care of the house, an' a lonely place it was an' is, only now we've got used to it.

"It's going on for eight-an'-twenty year now when news came the masther was dead—an' how d'ye think? killed in a juel (duel) by Mr. Barry O'Brian, the misthress's own cousin.

"Well, then there came a dispute about the ownership of the place, an' it was threw into Chancery, whativer that may be, an' in Chancery it is to this day, an' 'll remain till Doomsday, as *I* b'lieve. And there, sur, 's the story of Rosscreagh House, for the last thirty an' odd years; an' sure it's long past twelve, it is, and won't ye go to your bed? I just made it up in the misthress's room, as bein' the best in the house. Ye won't be scarred, (scared,) will ye?"

I assured her there was no danger of my being "scarred," and now, feeling for the first time how stiff and fatigued I was, I, unintentionally waking Jimmy from the profound slumber into which he had fallen at an early period of the narrative, followed Marget up stairs into the room prepared for me.

Bright enough it looked, with the fire flashing on walls and furniture; but a damp, shut-up smell told of desertion and decay. When, too, candles were lighted, stained patches became visible on the faded paper, the carpet had been removed, the curtains and the draperies of the toilet taken down, and cold and stiff and heavy looked the old-fashioned furniture, denuded of all that had given it grace and ornament.

"Och ho! but the place is sorely changed," Marget exclaimed, as if this brief installation of an inhabitant seemed to bring the fact more completely before her. "Ye'd not know the room for the same as when she used to be in it in the airly days. An' here," opening a door, "is her sittin'-room, where she used to sit at the last, writin', writin' for hours at yon table. There's some o' the papers, I b'lieve, in the dhrawers yet. The masther burnt most o' them and locked up the rest, intendin', I suppose, to look over them when he had laysure; but the time never come, and there they are."

I looked round the once pretty room, marked, like the bedroom, with the stamp of a bygone prosperity, the absence of the feminine prettinesses and comforts that of old gave it its chief charm, leaving it a very corpse. The moral, no less than the physical atmosphere of the room, made me shiver.

"Sure an' it's time ye wer in yer warrm bed," said Marget, seeing the involuntary motion. "Niver sthir in the mornin' till I come to light yer fire an' bring ye the hot wather. Good night to ye, Sur, an' I hope it's sleep sound ye will."

She was gone, and I hastily divested myself of my ridiculous costume, and got into bed as quickly as I could.

But my sleep was painfully uneasy and interrupted. The strange place, the howling blast and the dashing rain that shook the rattling windows, the dismal roar of the sea above all, the haunting remembrance of the tale I had heard of her whose young life had faded out in this very room, who had drawn her last breath in this very bed, kept me in a state of feverish unrest. Between sleeping and waking, the idea of her acquired an actuality, a reality, as of a bodily presence; and by degrees came upon me a desire, growing gradually into an intense longing to know all that was yet unveiled, though so strongly suggested in the old servant's narrative. At last the feeling grew so strong on me as to rouse me into that state of nervous excitable unrest that allows of no soothing, that will be quieted by no lullaby, that makes him it possesses feel that he is compelled to be up and doing. I remembered Margaret's hint about the papers. Could it—supposing I were able, without effraction, to come upon something to throw a gleam of light upon this strange, sad story—could it be a serious lapse of conscience to look over the writings of this poor girl, dead more than thirty years ago, forgotten, probably, by all but these two old servants? I hardly know; then my ardent feverish curiosity settled the question in the negative, and, piling more turf on the dying fire I proceeded to the next room, and began to try the drawers of the writing-table. Those that yielded to my hand were empty; all the rest were locked. Suddenly an idea occurred to me. I knew well, by experience, the tendency papers packed tight into drawers have to slip down behind them. Instantly I reopened those I had just closed in despair, withdrew them from their grooves, and there, sure enough, lay behind them numbers of papers, dusty, and crushed, and discolored, but still, as a glance assured me, perfectly legible. Possessing myself of the treasure, I carried it into the next room, sat down by the fire, and began to sort the papers, in so far as they were sortable—not a very promising task, as many of them were merely old letters of no interest to any one now, and various odd sheets, some torn, and nearly all more or less crumpled and defaced.

But my search was not to go unrewarded. After some trouble I found that many of the papers constituted part of a diary which the perusal of a few lines showed to be unmistakably that of Mrs. O'More.

Carefully smoothing, arranging, setting in such consecutive order as their fragmentary condition permitted, I made out the missing links of the story, and have from subsequent transcription, give such extracts from the journal as either its mutilated state permitted, or my judgment as to the amount of light they threw on Margaret's narrative, considered it necessary to produce. Where omissions occurred from the former cause, I shall mark them by breaks, abrupt as they actually existed in the history, where from the latter by asterisks. I must begin with a fragment.

"—— forced to yield. I have long known I had not my father's love—my dead mother's I never knew—but I was little prepared for such relentless tyranny. He was the only person I ever feared, but I have a terrible presentiment that I shall one day have cause to fear my husband too. The resolute way in which he has pursued me, ignoring steadily all my discouragement, refusing to pay heed to my acknowledgment of love for another, satisfied to take me at my father's hands, make me tremble for the future. Already I feel at times that he has over my will a sort of paralyzing power; I try to withstand the influence to brave him; but my feebler, impulsive nature falls like wind before a steady rain. Will B. understand how all this miserable marriage has come about? Will he—but how can he?—know that I have been forced away from him, dragged, without power of resistance, into this dark, strong current? How can he know, how can he believe, that in absence I was faithful to him every hour; that my heart never, for an instant, swerved in its allegiance to him; that if I could I would have died rather than have given him up, and married this man? But I could not die. We talk of dying as if it were such an easy resource and escape! But, in the midst of all, youth and strength made life too vigorous in me to be extinguished even by such suffering.

May 10. The Spring comes, even to this place, and the Summer follows; the sea is blue, blue, and the sky without a cloud, and even the dark mountain takes the sun, and gives forth its stunted herbage, and the bleating of the sheep on its flank, and the tinkle of their bells make music. And though I hate the place, and dread its isolation, I feel how young and strong I am, and that I must go forth and feel the Spring. Ah, if I had a child! No, no, God forbid! A child of mine, with the worse than deadly heritage I have to give it!—a child of his, the man I hate and fear! No! better any amount of loneliness than that!

Madness! Yes, that is what a child of mine may....

....So I wandered on, on, little knowing or caring where I went, till I came to the "big stone," and under its shadow I sat down to rest. Beneath me lay the pine wood, and below that spread the fair, sunny fields, and lawns, and shrubberies of Rosstrevor House, sloping softly to the sea, lying sparkling and rippling in the sun. The sight calmed me, and seemed to lay a stillness on my troubled, angry heart, till I began to forget the scene of the morning. And then came a heavy black cloud across the sun, and a rushing, whistling wind swept round the big stone, and made me shiver, and all the peace and brightness were gone, and in me and without me the storm began to arise. I rose, and turned towards the other side of the mountain; and there, as I well knew, all was gloom and terror, peaks, and chasms, and barrenness, and down close below, the sea, no longer smiling but rising in wrath and torment beneath the lashing squall. Then came the rain. Oh, such rain! sweeping, blinding, driving. I stopped, for it was impossible to make head against it, or see a yard before me, and I knew that if I attempted to advance, the chances were that I should fall into one of the many abysses that lay around. And for an instant in that thought sprung up a fierce temptation so to be rid of it all! But I was only a woman, and a coward, as we all are at heart, the bravest of us, I do believe, and a foolish, commonplace recollection frightened me from it.

I remembered one of the mountain shepherds telling me he had missed a sheep for three days, and at the end of that time he had found it fallen over a rock into a crevasse. With the help of other shepherds he got it out, but the poor thing, though still alive when they brought it to the top, died in a few hours from starvation and the injuries it had received. Now, if I could be sure of ending all at once! But how could I? And to lie, perhaps, for days and nights in the cold hard depths of one of those chasms, seeing nothing but the sky overhead, watching it darkening, and the cold stars coming out, and the day breaking, and dying again, while I, bruised, broken, starving, knew there was no change and no help for me! So I waited till the rain went by, and drenched and streaming, and thinking of the sheep, I very cautiously picked my way home, taking the utmost care of my precious life and limbs, and half laughing at myself the while that I was willingly and knowingly going back to my bitter, endless pain of heart, choosing it instead of a few hours, or even it might be days, of pain of body!

* * * *

How shall I bear it? He, my husband, has asked my one and only and ever-beloved lover into this house! And Barry has accepted, and is coming with the rest.

Does Cornelius know that Barry was the man I loved? I never breathed his name to Cornelius, and perhaps he only knows him as my cousin. That would seem the natural explanation, but all his ways are so dark and tortuous, that it is impossible to guess at the motives of his actions. Well, things must take their course, and some one must be sacrificed, who remains to be seen. Why does Barry accept? Why does he put me in this position? How cruel! And yet, knowing nothing of the circumstances of my marriage, how cruel he must think me—how deserving of all the pains and humiliation he can inflict on me! Perhaps, too, he may have some guess at the truth, and waits to judge for himself how far I am innocent or guilty. And if he does learn....

....all the hopelessness of the situation he will not see, and oh, how can I withstand him? I feel I am being dragged on, on, and I have nothing—God help me—to cling to.

Sept. 17. The first time I have opened my journal since June. Let me go back, and think of what has happened to change the whole course of my life since I wrote that last paragraph. I must do something to keep my mind from wandering. Yes, the ball! that was what brought it all about. The day before, coming into my room from a walk with Mary, I found a box on my dressing-table; opening it, it contained a wreath of pink heath, and a letter in Barry's writing. Ah! the leap my heart made, as it used to do in the old days, at the sight!

He asked me to fly with him; that was the tenor of it. If I consented, I was to wear the wreath at the ball—if not, the white one my husband last gave me; so I was to signify the choice between them. If I wore the pink, I was to propose games after supper—hide-and-seek—and when it was my turn to hide, I was to go to my room, take a hat and cloak, and a bundle of such things as I immediately required, and slip down the back stairs; there he and one of his boatmen on whom he could rely, would take me down to the beach; we should embark at once, and be out of the bay before suspicion was awakened. If I wore the white wreath, he would leave Rosscreagh the next day, as had been arranged, and would never trouble me more. Thus, briefly told, the long, passionate, earnest letter spoke. Before next night my mind was made up—to wear the pink wreath.

Ah, his face when I entered the room with it on! How the evening went by I cannot tell; I was in a dream, but I never lost my presence of mind, or forgot for a moment how and when everything was to be done.

At last—the final step was to be taken—I rushed from my room, took from the closet the things I wanted, and at the door, met—my husband! In his face, in the grasp he laid on my arm—the bruise remained for days—I read all.

He led me, unresistingly and helpless, to his dressing-room, shut and locked the door. 'Take off that wreath,' he said. I obeyed. 'Now'—placing writing materials before me—'write as I shall dictate.' 'Never!' I answered. 'Write!' And he grasped my arm again, and crushed me down into a seat before the table, and put the pen into my trembling fingers, once more saying, 'Write.' And I wrote as he bid me

I have changed my mind. I cannot go with you. Forgive me. Keep the wreath; it is the last token that can ever pass between us.

Nora.

Then my husband deliberately put the flowers and note into the box, which he had already possessed himself of, and again taking my arm, led me, as he would a child, back to my room. 'Go to bed,' he said, and went out, locking the door behind him.

I never saw Barry more, and never shall to the day I die.

* * * * *

Nov. 30.—I hope I may die soon. I no longer feel that uprising of strong young life in me that used to assure me, often so unwelcomely, that death and I had nothing in common. Now it seems as if the principle of life were slowly dying down, for all feeling is numbed within me. Joy, of course, there is no more for me on earth, but pain, fear and anger are nearly as dead. My husband gives out that the curse of my race has fallen upon me—that I am mad. I care not; the confinement he imagines he imposes on me is quite as much a matter of choice as of necessity on my part. I——"

Here ended the part of the manuscript that related the actual events of the poor lady's life; the few remaining pages were merely fragments written at intervals during the weary years that she had waited for death.

They certainly bore no traces of insanity, but it was easy to comprehend how the broken spirit had succumbed, and been made to lend itself to the plans of a man so cruel, so determined and so utterly unscrupulous.

## DIRGE FOR A SAILOR.

*From the Atlantic for August.*

Slow, slow! toll it low,
As the sea waves break and flow;
With the same dull, slumberous motion
As his ancient mother, Ocean,
Rocked him on, through storm and calm,
From the iceberg to the palm,
So his drowsy ears may deem
That the sound which breaks his dream
Is the ever-moaning tide
Washing on his vessel's side.

Slow, slow! as we go,
Swing his coffin to and fro;
As of old the lusty billow
Swayed him on his heaving pillow;
So that he may fancy still,
Climbing up the watery hill,
Plunging in the watery vale,
With her wide-distended sail,
His good ship securely stands
Onward to the golden lands.

Slow, slow! heave-a-ho!
Lower him to the mould below;
With the well-known sailor ballad,
Lest he grow more cold and pallid
At the thought that Ocean's child,
From his mother's arms beguiled,
Must repose for countless years,
Reft of all her briny tears,
All the rights he owned by birth,
In the dusty lap of earth.

## BELGRAVIA.

*From "London Squares," in Belgravia, for July.*

That mine of gold—Belgravia—came into the possession of the fortunate Grosvenor family in 1656, when the daughter and sole heiress of Alexander Davies, Esq., of Ebury, married Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westminster, the nobleman who, according to current popular tradition, has a thousand pounds a day and two thousand for Sundays—a numerical legend as probably under as over the mark. This Mr. Davies died in 1663, three years after the restoration, little conscious of the value of his five pasturing fields. In Queen Elizabeth's time this sumptuous property was just plain Ebury farm, a plot of 430 acres, meadow and pasture, let on lease to a troublesome untoward person named Wharle, (how could a man with such a name help being untoward?) and he, to her fardingaled Majesty's infinite annoyance, had let out the same to various other scurvy fellows, who insisted on inclosing the arable land, driving out the ploughs and laying down grass, to the hindrance of all pleasant hawking and coursing parties. Nor was this all the big-hearted queen alone cared about; she had a memory for the poor, as our own gracious sovereign has, and she saw how these inclosures were just so much sheer stark robbery of the poor man's right of common after Lammas-tide.

In the Regency, when Belgrave-square was a ground for hanging-out clothes, all the space between Westminster and Vauxhall Bridge was simply known as "Tothill-fields" or "The Downs." It was a dreary tract, by all descriptions, (for the writer is not Old Parr,) of stunted, dusty, trodden grass, beloved by the bull-baiters, badger-drawers, and dog-fighters, with whose destinies the great Mr. Windham sympathized. Beyond this Campus Martius of the rampant blackguard of prize-fighting days loomed a garden region of cabbage-beds, stagnant ditches fringed with pollard withes. No Penitentiary then at Millbank, no Vauxhall Bridge, no anything, but a haunted house halfway to Chelsea, and a half-penny hatch that led through a cabbage-plot to a tavern known by the agreeable name of "The Monster." Beyond this came an embankment called the Willow-walk, (a convenient place for quiet murder,) and at one end of this lived that eminent public character, Mr. William Aberfield, generally known to the sporting peers, thieves, and dog-fanciers of the Regency as "Slender Billy." If we remember a recent pleasant book rightly, Mr. Grantley Berkeley once had the honor of this gentleman's acquaintance, and visited his house to see the great Spanish monkey "Mukako" ("Muchacho") fight Tom Cribb's dogs and cut their throats one after the other—apparently at least—for the gentleman—"gentleman" we mean—who really bled the dogs and the peers was Mr. Cribb himself, who had a lancet hidden in his hand, with which, under pretence of rendering the bitten and bruised dogs help, he contrived in a frank, friendly way to open the jugular vein. A good many of the Prince Regent's friends were Slender Billy's also. Mr. Slender Billy died, however, much more regretted than the Regent, being a most useful and trusty member of a gang of forgers. All efforts to induce Billy, when condemned, to disclose the secret of his mates were in vain. He affected the most exquisite simplicity; and when the bank lawyer begged him to surrender "the plates" with which the notes had been printed, he instantly and without demur handed the man of the law the plate from which he had just scraped his prison meal. Child of nature! the Slender creature died with Christian unction, leaving a brace of partridges, which he had not time to dine off, to a Bow-street officer who had been a chief witness against him. The partridges were certainly fine plump birds; but they had one fault—they had been carefully poisoned, and the discovery was made only just in time to save the witness's life. It is gratifying to know that Slender Billy died game, and was loudly cheered as he took his departure from a country for whose aristocracy he had so long catered.

Leaving the Willow-walk in Slender Billy's days, a walk back into Pimlico brought you again into Stretton's-ground and other choice regions, or by Queen-square, down a flight of neglected dirty steps into the shady Birdcage-walk.

Belgrave-square, that stronghold of the landed interest and titled wealth, was designed in 1825 by George Basevi, as Mr. Cunningham informs us, and the detached villas were built by H. E. Kendall and others. That fine old soldier, Lord Hill, lived in the house in the southwest corner; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Murray died in 1846 at No. 5 on the north side. Some of the best names in the "Blue-book" have a local habitation in this honored square; and when there is an escutcheon nailed up between the windows, it is often blazoned with the proudest badges of heraldry.

But the neighborhood of the square has associations even more interesting than those of wealth or power, or than all the trophies won in the hard old times by strong arms fighting, generally, as even Cobbett allowed, for virtue and for right. At the large house at the corner of Eccleston-street lived that hearty pleasant genius Sir Francis Chantrey, one of our greatest sculptors in the only branch of the art that Englishmen seem ever likely to excel in—*i. e.*, the naturalistic. Here he lived from 1814 to his death in 1841; and in the studio at the back of the house his intellectual bust of Sir Walter Scott, with that enormous hat full of brain, was executed; even in the stolid colorless marble the wondrous gray eyes of the enchanter seem radiant with their old glamor, and to glow and kindle, as one looks on them, into the little living worlds through which glided past so many dreams, caught ere they vanished, and fixed forever on paper. Wondrous man! wondrous art! Let us thank God for Sir Walter, and thank God too for the man who invented printing. In these same rooms the kind-hearted man (whose face his friend Turner used to reproduce jokingly by black dots on a round red wafer) thought and clove his exquisite monument of the Sleeping Children, now in Lichfield Cathedral, the sweetest aping of sleep-like death and death's sleep ever wrought out on canvas or in stone. In the same gallery, too, amid heaps of modeling clay and blocks of rough Carrara, Chantrey executed his fine thoughtful statue of that intense practical thinker Watt—a man who looked as if his thoughts went on in sequences of twenty miles each. The noble gallery with the lantern was the contrivance of that most subtly-ingenious architect Sir John Soane. Sir John had no great grasp of mind, but he was the most exquisite economist of space, and his little Chinese puzzles of houses are quite studies of mathematical cleverness. His museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields is exceedingly worth a visit; but it has become a sad close borough, and the great object of its present managers seems to be to keep it as secret and unvisited as possible. It is never advertised, and an entry to it is beset with vulgarly formal and ridiculous processes, which disgust people in this busy and progressive age. Out on such paltry dog-in-the-manger policy, and *viva* the great Benthamite motto—"the greatest good for the greatest number!" Chantrey, the good shot and the good liver, died in his Eccleston-street drawing-room, quietly, benignly, in his easy-chair; and such a calm death seemed the natural termination of a clever, kind and honest life.

In No. 27 Lower Belgrave-place, from 1824 to his death, in 1842, lived that delightful, vigorous ballad-writer Allan Cunningham, Chantrey's worthy assistant and foreman. Not even Scott's noble

"On Ravelston crags, and on Clermiston's lee,
Died away the last war-notes of Bonnie Dundee,"

has a grander trampling "lilt" in it than Cunningham's sailor's song,

"The wet sheet and a flowing sail,
And the wind that follows fast,"

in spite of the cynical criticism that Allan did not quite know that a "sheet" was not a sail, but a rope. But even now, Mr. Cynic, like many other critics, you're too acute. Allan was no fool, whatever you may or may not be; he evidently meant to contrast the dripping rope with the swelling sail.

One of Allan Cunningham's most remarkable books is that which contains a quantity of imitations of old Nithsdale and Galloway ballads, which, by the bye, are about three times as good as most old ballads, excepting, of course, Child Waters and half-a-dozen others. You can count the best on your fingers. There are few so good as these the sculptor's foreman wrote in his bold Roman hand. I do not know whether such tricks are quite fair. They are rather mischievous mystifications, and tend very much to produce antiquarian blunders. They answer one end, however: they teach critics and pedants humility; for they showed there were great and wise men who believed in Ireland's impudent forgeries, as their fathers had done in the Rowley poems and Ossian. The world's old errors reproduce themselves.

## MODERN STYLE IN DRESS.

*From Belgravia for July.*

Never before during the memory of woman, and searching back still further among archives of costume of past ages, have such advantages been enjoyed with respect to dress as are now in full force in the zenith of the date of 1867. Plunge back suddenly fifteen years and make a rapid *résumé* of dress as it was, taking cognizance of the disadvantages under which our mammas and elder sisters suffered. Skirts equal at waist and hem, drawn up round the figure on the principle of a curtain round a shower-bath—making an awkward bulk about the hips, and wagging uncomfortably against the heels with every movement of the body; too long to disclose the dainty foot or reveal the graceful *tournure* of the ankle; too short to flow into the stately folds of the train. The bodice, long, straight and stiff, was distorted as certain Indians depress and elongate the heads of their infants, and "a shape" only achieved at the expense of tight lacing, the injury of the wearer's health, and what perhaps she prized far more, her complexion. Mantles were drawn up at the neck, pulled over the arms, and cut short and square behind, rendering the shoulders high in aspect, the back broad, and the whole figure as angular as artificial means permitted, exhibiting at the same time to the greatest advantage, or disadvantage, the bundles of gathers at the waist, rendered still more ridiculous through extension by means of a huge pad placed beneath, and technically known as a "bustle." The cunning intention of this strange ornament was, by its size and the force of contrast, to give apparent smallness to the waist; and the larger the bustle the more stylish the wearer was considered. Bonnets, three times the dimensions of the head, to the shape of which they bore no sort of resemblance, swung behind, half on the crown, half off. The hair was arranged sometimes with a certain amount of taste, because the outline of the head was preserved; but a prevailing tendency existed to bind it too close and flatten it down with bandolines and hard pomatum.

As for our poor grandmammas, their scanty skirts and low bodices—very low bodices—and bare arms and operatic ankles infringed sadly on propriety. We are quite sure we should blush to see one of them now, and hastily throw a shawl or cloak about her till something more could be done. People did not regard such a scantiness of habiliments with any uneasiness when it was the fashion; but the disadvantages personally were terrible. It might be all very well for sweet sixteen to cut her dress *très décolletée;* but when any one was a little past forty, the matter was different. It might be equally suitable for beautifully-moulded arms to have no covering but twenty-buttoned gloves, (a style likely to appear once more;) but the little muscular exercise taken by the fair belles in society leaves a great many with slender arms: flat wrists and pointed elbows, passable enough in hanging-sleeves or coat-sleeves, or princess-sleeves, nay, very graceful and proper in any sleeves, are unfit to meet the glare of day unshrouded. No doubt the youngest daughter tripped gracefully enough in her scanty petticoat—it might even have been pretty to see her twinkling feet in tiny silk shoes with only brown-paper soles, though she was going into a consumption in consequence of wearing that bewildering *chaussure*, and her disease was accelerated during the January snows and March winds and chilly autumn evenings by the bare neck and arms that nevertheless were so very pretty; but to her dear mamma, who was just sixty and weighed three stone, it could by no means be considered so suitable a mode of dressing.

So at last we return to the fact we have sought to establish—that never before had ladies so many advantages in dress, or so many varieties of fashion whence to suit themselves. There are still abuses; there are those who have the bad taste to cut their corsages too low—and we really pity them, since an arrangement of a little elegant lace would look so much more pretty and modest. We have scarcely discarded the large crinoline, that confounded grace and deformity; and we still rejoice in an English *goître* on the head, known as a *chignon:* a great beauty, namely, a well-formed head, is as much obscured by the latter fashion, as grace of motion, that exquisite charm, was by the former. But then there is the gored skirt flowing into such incomparable elegance and dignity! Those to whom Nature has been kind may drape forms of beauty in strictly plaitless garments which are the very perfection of style; and those too stout or too thin, by adopting a few folds, are at liberty to drape exuberance or conceal deficiency of outline without losing the character of the gored skirt. We have jaunty little jackets for outdoors, for *petite* figures; the tight-fitting mantle for the tall perfect form; and the *demi-adjuste* for an elegant but less strictly turned figure; to say nothing of ample cloaks of mingled silk and lace or velvet for less youthful forms. As for bonnets, they are pretty enough, and we could only wish them larger, because they necessitate much wearing of false hair, less on account of natural deficiency than for warmth. The beautiful outline of the bust is preserved in the plain bodice with the low darts; the short waist adds to its apparent fullness, and has abolished tight-lacing. Only fifteen years ago tight-lacing was an absolute necessity to stout or square figures. A thick waist was such a crime that a young lady would rather have been dead than eyed as she would have been eyed in society by other ladies, and sneered at as she would have been sneered at at home. And so she screwed herself in, and suffered, and sometimes died. A thick waist in those days was as great a fault as a penchant for a younger son, or penniless but charming barrister or artist, with their career yet before them.

An Old Rat-haunted Mansion.—I lived once in an old Court, or Grange, or Mansion-house, in the County of Bucks, hard by a place which I will call Stuckupton Park. We had a lake in front of our house, which house was about six hundred years old—at least there was a legend of its having been rebuilt by Edward the Second; and there were three different species of rats on the premises, included in the rent. I was quite a compound householder. We had a great hall beamed with Spanish chestnut and paneled with right English oak; and behind this paneling, and above these beams, there continually raced legions of some huge four-footed creatures, which we were given to understand were rats. "Ye noise of them," I read in a description of the house in the *State of England* for 1683, "is like unto that of a troope of horse, and has ofttimes been taken for ghostes." How these rats had managed to exist for the last six centuries, unless they were fond of a ligneous diet and devoured splinters from the inside paneling, I am sure I don't know. Every crevice was stopped up; and not one of these Adullamites was ever seen abroad. Perhaps they ate one another, as men do. The second order of rats were the ordinary, merry, furtive little fellows, picking and stealing for their daily livelihood, but not doing any appreciable harm. Our head cat, Ginger, kept these rogues in pretty good order, and weeded the population in such a manner as would have brought tears of gratitude to the eyes of the late Mr. Malthus. The third tribe of rats were the water ones, who lived in the banks of the lake. They were enormous. We lighted on the larder of one of these "waterside characters," and what do you think we found in Rogue Riderhood's cupboard? No less than seven young ducks! There was another fresh-water pirate, of great age, and with huge white mustaches, who was underhung in the jaw like a shark. We used to call him Blucher; for when he came out of his mud den and sat on the branch of a tree overshadowing the water he irresistibly reminded you of the Prussian Field-Marshal surveying London from the top of St. Paul's and murmuring "Mein Gott! vot a city for to sack!" We could do nothing with the Field-Marshal. The cats all shunned him and the dogs too; and I was afraid, every time we took an airing on the lake, that he would stave in the bottom of our boat with his sharp nose and sink us. I was compelled at last to write to my landlord, and he sent a man with a gun who shot Blucher as he sat upon the branch.—*Belgravia for July.*

## HUNGARIAN SONG.

*From Once a Week.*

Do you not see how our gallant Theresa
Sits her white charger a-top of the hill?
Do you not hear how the people applaud her,
A woman in heart, and a hero in will?
We are the men who ride
Round her on every side,
Bearing the banner and wielding the spear:
Many a dinted brand
Glued to the stricken hand
Bites through her foes, when Theresa is near!

Gloriously rich is the crown of St. Stephen;
Many a bossy bright jewel is there;
Gold, ruddy gold, of the Lombards' own making,
Fit for the brows of our Captain to wear.
We are the men who stand
Round her on every hand,
Waiting to offer the welcome we bring,
Till she hath claimed her own,
Till they have pressed that crown
Firm on the head of Theresa, our king.

Warriors from Pesth that looks down on the Danube!
Men from old Gran to the forts of Belgrade!
All that are girt by our circling Carpathians,
Hear the deep vow that Theresa hath made!
We with the rest of you,
March as the best of you—
Round her the Magyar do march as her sons;
Claiming our liberty
Only to fight and die
Thus, for Theresa, the King of the Huns.

The "Naked Drama."—Two classes of "female" performers are associated with the naked drama, so called. The first are a legitimate branch of the theatrical profession, and in their way are as truly artists as are musicians or actors who use their intellects. They are the ballet dancers. The theatre as legitimately deals in music and *dancing* as it does in tragedy or comedy. Hence, the ballet is and always has been as freely recognized by the most cultured peoples (when they approve of the theatre at all) as any other feature of the mimic world. For the dancers of the legitimate ballet I—who know them as a class well—have a thorough respect. They are a hard-working, ill-paid body of women, not unfrequently the sole support of entire families, and their moral characters are not one whit affected by their line of business. The admiring public who sees the pretty picture they make on the stage, little knows the physical fatigue which these poor girls encounter in return for a few dollars a week salary from the manager, and an illiberal judgment at the hands of the audience. Few men work so hard as the ballet-girl—the coryphee, who, by 8:30 in the morning, is at the theatre, clad in gauze and silk webbing, practicing pirouettes, entrechats, the toe-torture, and other inquisitorial exercises. I have seen these girls practice from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12:30, almost without cessation, then take a hurried lunch, sometimes eating it while standing shivering in their thin clothing in a draughty space behind the "flats," only to begin their labor again at 1½, and so continue till 5. This is for the matinee performance; at 7½ o'clock that of the night commences, finishing, perhaps, at 11. Then comes undressing, re-dressing, folding and laying away their stage paraphernalia; for, even if not naturally tidy (and tidiness is the rule with them—the exceptions rare)—these girls must, for economy's sake, be careful of their clothing. And so, long after midnight, the tired creatures, often laden with heavy bundles, creep listlessly into street cars, to be stared at by rude men, or, still worse, drag home through the deserted streets, alone and unprotected, at risk of being mistaken for *traviatas* of the lowest grade.

With the dancer who has passed the chrysalis ballet-girl stage, and is now a full-fledged, butterfly *première*, with her name large-lettered in the bills, and her engagement-papers stamped and signed at the lawyer's the road is not so stony. There are still briers in her path, undoubtedly; prim respectability shrinks from her contact, and the thorns of Puritanism openly lacerate her tender flesh.

I am far from placing the ballet-girl in the same rank with an intellectual player; but there are grades of quality in all fields. She is a dancer, and loves dancing as an art. That pose into which she now throws herself with such *abandon* is not a vile pandering to the taste of those giggling men in the orchestra-stalls, but is an effort which, to her idea, is as loving a tribute to a beloved art as a painter's dearest pencil-touch is to him. I have seen these women burst into tears on leaving the stage because they had observed men laughing among themselves, rolling their eyes about, and evidently making unworthy comments on the pretty creatures before them, whose whole soul, and whose whole body, too, was for the hour lovingly given over to Terpsichore. "It is they who are bad," said Mlle. B. to me the other night; "it is not we." Those men who have impure thoughts are the persons on whom censure should fall—not upon the devotees of art which the dancers love and embody to the best of their ability, and without any more idea of impurity because of the dress, which is both the conventional and the only practicable one, than sculptors and painters have when they use the female figure as a medium to convey their ideas of poetry to the outside world.—*Olive Logan, in the Galaxy for August.*

The Profits of Stealing.—The frequency with which burglaries are perpetrated, and the amount of property feloniously acquired thereby, would naturally lead to the belief that the profession is a lucrative one. This is by no means the case. In the first place, the market is overstocked with burglars, and there is not sufficient employment for all of them. Then the property they may become possessed of cannot be disposed of openly, but must be transferred to a receiver, and he it is who makes the large profits. A gang of burglars having, for instance, robbed a store of $10,000 or $15,000 worth of silks in a single night, would seem to have done a profitable business. But these goods must be converted into cash, and this can only be done "at an immense sacrifice." Of course the Police are looking for those same goods, and consequently they cannot be offered in this market. They are therefore turned over to a receiver, who will probably give the burglars $2,000 or $3,000 for the entire lot. Burglars, in thus disposing of their plunder, do not consider so much the value of the goods as they do the time, trouble and expense they have in getting them, and the difficulty in disposing of them. The receiver, having purchased such a lot of goods, ships them to his agents in different cities, where they will soon after be seen placarded "just received from auction," or "immense reduction in silk goods." Large quantities of burglars' "swag" are disposed of at auction by wholly innocent persons, who receive them from distant cities, with orders to sell. Burglars find no difficulty in disposing of whatever they accumulate, there being receivers who are ready to purchase anything, from a jack-knife to Government securities; but where the goods offered are likely to occasion trouble in converting into cash, the burglar must be content to accept whatever the receiver may offer.—*Galaxy for August.*

Microscopic Writing.—In relation to those who have chosen to exert themselves in the way of microscopic writing, the fact that the *Iliad* of Homer has been written in so small a compass as to be wholly inclosed in a nut-shell, has been often referred to as one of those things which would require to be seen ere it could be believed. However doubtful such a feat may appear, it is certain that one Huet, who at first thought it impossible, demonstrated by experiment that it could be done. A piece of vellum, ten inces in length and eight wide, would hold 250 lines, each line containing thirty verses, and thus filling both sides of the vellum, 15,000, the whole number of verses in the *Iliad*, could be written upon it; and this piece of vellum, folded compactly, would go easily into the shell of a walnut. It is nothing unusual to find now-a-days writing of a still more minute character than this, seeing that the Ten Commandments have been written in a compass small enough to be covered by a sixpence. There is a portrait

of Queen ANNE in the British Museum, on which appear a number of minute lines and scratches, which, when examined through a microscope, are shown to be the entire contents of a small folio book which the librarian has in his possession. A similar effort in the way of microscopic caligraphy was some years ago discovered in London by a gentleman who had bought at a sale a pen-and-ink portrait of ALEXANDER POPE, surrounded by a design in scroll-work. Examining it through a glass, in order, if possible, to discover the artist's name, he was astonished to find that the fine lines in the surrounding scroll was nothing less than a life of the poet, so minutely transcribed as only to be legible by the aid of a magnifier. This was an evident imitation of a similar effort in the way of portraiture which was at one time in a library at Oxford, where a head of CHARLES I. was drawn in minute characters, so fine as to resemble the lines of an engraving, but which, when closely examined, were found to be the Book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. One other instance of this kind has been recorded of a portrait of Cardinal RICHELIEU, which appears on the title-page of a French work; the Cardinal's head is surrounded by a glory of forty rays, each ray containing the name of a French academician.—*St. James Magazine.*

## *AFTER THE BATH.*

Her skin is moist, and cold, and pink,
But warm and red the lips I press,
And all her beauty seems to shrink
Compacter in her clinging dress;
While o'er her shoulders to the hip,
O'er swelling bust and far adown,
In trailing gold the tresses drip
Which form at night her braided crown.

No more her eyes in languor swim
But flash with keen, coquettish strife,
And every pulse in every limb
Seems kindling into riant life;
Her cheek hath caught a ruddier stain,
And her small feet in sand that sink
Are marble-white, with many a vein
Down to the almond-nails of pink.

Her teeth are white as the shining surf,
Her eyes are blue as the bay in calm,
And her breath to the new-mown clover turf
Is a rival in its fragrant balm;
O, happy sea that has held her form,
O, happy sands by her white feet pressed,—
With her beauty the whole bright scene is warm,
Her beauty of gesture, and face, and breast.

Proudly she stands in her scarlet dress,
And my eyes give a quiver and then grow dim
As I gaze on her infinite loveliness
Of delicate color and rounded limb;
And the bright blue bay with its flitting sails,
And the silver sand, and the rocks of brown,
And the woods that are dark on the distant hills,
And the broad green meadows that slope adown,—

All seem but a frame for my lady bright,
A frame not worthy her matchless grace—
Her lips of red, and her eyes of light,
And the wondrous charm of her winsome face;
O, here let me lie and die at her feet,
Let my soul in its sighs for her pass away,—
For my life hath its climax, and death were sweet
With her eyes gazing down on me here to-day!

My senses swoon into blissful trance
As her small, cool fingers touch my palm,
And through all of my veins the currents dance
As I feel on my cheek her breath of balm;
All the springs of my life are in her control,
For though features more perfect I know full well,—
In rich, womanly beauty of body and soul
There are none to compare with my seaside belle.

The brown rocks glow as she bounds along
And the black weeds thrill in the silver spray,
And the birds in the blue sing a gladder song
As my lady walks by the shining bay!
The waves that have shrined her radiant form
Must be humanized by the saintly touch,
And will spare for her sake in the next great storm
Some proud ship from their clutch.

MILES O'REILLY.

ATLANTIC, Narragansett Bay, July, 1867.

FATHER DARLING.—In taking the names of the men, I came to a white-headed patriarch, and expressed surprise at finding him in the army. His name was B. B. DARLING; and as I wrote it down, he said: "You might as well put 'Reverend' before it, for I am a Methodist minister. I lived in Greenville, Green County, Tenn., and when this rebellion came on, I preached and preached, until it did not seem to do any good; so I took up the musket to see what fighting would do." He had left a wife and six children at home, from whom he had heard only once, and then through a friend taken prisoner six months after himself. He had been down with "those fiends," as he called them, twenty-one months, and been in nine different prisons. He had worked for the rebels—only at the point of the bayonet—while his strength lasted, in digging wells. He had passed three months in the iron cage at Atlanta, and three months in Castle Thunder under threat of being tried for his life for some disrespectful speech about rebeldom; finally, after all the perils of Libby Prison and Belle Isle, he was free once more. "These are tears of gratitude," he said, in answer to the welcome given him, as they rolled down his furrowed cheeks; "it is the first word of kindness that I have heard for so long." On soiled scraps of paper he had the names of many of his fellow-prisoners. He had promised, should he ever escape, to let their friends at home know when and where they had died. Letters were at once written carrying the painful certainty of loss to anxious hearts. To his own family, it was useless to write, for the rebels surrounded his home, cutting off postal communication. He brought with him six little copies of the Gospels, one for each child at home; they had been given to him at the South, having been sent over by the British and Foreign Bible Society for distribution. Surely no men ever more needed the promises of divine consolation than the captives whom these volumes reached.

It was difficult to restrict the diet of this old hero. After eating an enormous meal of soup, meat, vegetables, pudding and bread, his appetite would not be in the least satisfied; he would very coolly remark that he had had a very nice dinner; there was only one trouble about it, there was not enough. On being told that we could give him more, were it considered safe, he would persist in saying that he felt "right peart," and begged me to remember that it was twenty-one months since he had had any dinners. As he gained strength enough to walk about, he became acquainted with the system of the hospital and made a discovery one day, namely, that he was on low diet, and that there was such a thing as full diet for the well man. "If my present fare is low, what may not the full be?" he reasoned, as visions of illimitable bounty floated through his insatiable mind. So he asked the Doctor one morning to transfer his name to the full-diet list; and when the bugle sounded, he joined the procession as it moved to the dining-hall. Salt fish, bread and molasses chanced to be all that presented themselves to the famished, disappointed old man; his countenance was forlorn indeed, as he came to the window of the low-diet serving-room to ask for something to eat. "I shall get the Doctor to put my name back on to this list, for I like this cook-shop the best, if it is called low diet."

Father DARLING, as he used to be called, soon became a favorite all over the hospital. He delighted to perform any act of kindness for his fellow-sufferers. On Sunday mornings he might be seen wandering through the grounds, carrying books and newspapers into the wards, with a bright smile and cheery word for each man. His eloquence reached its highest pitch when, talking of the Southern Confederacy, he declared that he did not believe in showing mercy to traitors, but that God intended them to be "clean exterminated" from the face of the earth, like the heathen nations the Israelites were commanded to destroy long ago. He had but too good reason for wishing justice to be done. After returning to his home in Tennessee he wrote: "There is but one tale in the whole country: every comfort of life is purloined, clothes all in rags, a great many men and boys murdered, and, worst of all, Christianity seems to have gone up from the earth, and plunder and rapine to have filled its place. Surely war was instituted by Beelzebub. The guerrillas are yet prowling about, seeking what they may devour. In these troublous times, all who can lift a hoe or cut a [illegible] to make support, but [illegible] from the North, many [illegible] extremely. The Rebs have not left [illegible] anything. They went so far as to [illegible] up the furniture, take my horse, all my cattle, and carry off and destroy my library. They smashed up the clock and cut up the bedsteads; and, in fact, ruin stares us in the face, and doleful complaints stuns the ear. Even sick ladies have been dragged out of bed by the hair of the head, so that the fiends of DAVIS could search for hid treasure. All who have labored for the Government are destitute. Since the Winter broke, I have been fighting the thieving, murdering rebels, and now their number is diminished from two hundred to nine, and I can ride boldly forth where for the last three years it would have been certain death. O, how are the mighty fallen!"—*Hospital Memories, Atlantic for August.*

ADDISON'S SPECTATOR.—The *Spectator,* which was brought to a close in December, 1712, makes the most bulky as well as important figure in English literature of any of the numerous progeny of periodicals of that prolific age—its collection filling eight volumes, which were published for the first time in 1733; and so great and extended was the esteem in which it was held for wit, morality and elegance of style, that soon after its publication in this form in London it was translated into French and issued by the Paris Press. The circulation of the pet periodical had all along penetrated the Scotch Highlands, which in those ages of barbarity in the arts of locomotion must have been the effect of an effort. But as surely as the journals of political intelligence came to gratify the appetite for mere news, so likewise did the *Spectator,* with his pretty lessons in ethics and sallies of polished wit, pay his regular visit to the fireside of every mountaineer of polite taste and education. When on Sundays the gentlemen of the neighborhood assembled together after church to discuss the affairs of the week, there Sir Roger, Sir Andrew, Capt. Sentry, Will Honeycomb, and the clergyman "of general learning, great sanctity of life and the most exact good breeding," took their places; and not only informed these solitudes upon the foibles and absurdities of the far-off gay world, but rebuked them equally for the sins and failings of that humanity which they shared with the more conspicuous throngs of rank and fashion. The ends aimed at by the *Spectator* are worthy of notice from several points of view. What was accomplished consisted mainly in the refinement of the literature and the melioration of the manners of that period. ADDISON of all its writers the most successfully proved, both by theory and example, how unnecessary, not to say monstrous, is the alliance between wit and coarseness, humor and indecency, which was so palpable among the playwrights and scribblers who were coeval with him, and upon whom a belief in its expediency had descended from the corrupt taste of CHARLES II. Court, that hardly a play or a tale, a set of verses or a political pasquinade could be found uncontaminated by vulgar obscenity. In this way he helped to purify both the press and the conversation of the *beau monde.* And another aid to the development of polite taste is manifest in the pains he was at to display the perfections of MILTON, whose works had hitherto lain neglected by all whose absorbing loyalty to King and Constitution made them unsavory or repulsive. How long *Paradise Lost* would have remained in the hands of the Roundhead spiders it is not necessary to inquire; but it is quite certain that the critical acumen and diligence of the great prose writer first brought into general notice the beauties and sublimity of this unsurpassed epic. What, too, he did not accomplish, although his endeavors were the best and the stoutest, is in one or two instances matter of congratulation. His condemnation of the preposterous inconsistencies of the *mise en scène* which exposed the Italian opera stage of that day to the raillery of men of judgment, merged in the wholesale disparagement of Italian music, and led to comparisons between this immortal school of sweet sounds and the ambitious attempts of English melodrama, which were full of injustice to the former. But truth has triumphed over mistaken criticism, though official and severe. We still enjoy an opera which, however it may be indebted to the great stage authority for the propriety of its accessories, owes him nothing for the victory which its recitatives, its harmonies, and its songs, gained over prejudice, insensibility, and British ballads.—*Belgravia for July.*

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.—Woman's dress has always been an object of censure and caricature; yet men have been guilty of equal follies of a kindred sort. How much better was the stuffing of doublets and pantaloons in the days of the eighth HARRY than the monstrous ruffs of ladies during the reign of good Queen BESS? or the wigs of the Jameses and Charleses, and the pig-tails of the beaux of a later period, than the false hair and patches of the belles? Powder, alas, was a disguise common to both. And are the Noah's ark coats or peg-tops of yesterday uncensurable, or the silk-covered walking-sticks ycleped umbrellas? Folly in dress is by no means a modern institution; it existed among the ancients. The Roman women of every degree had such a *penchant* for pearls, that all grades covered their clothes with them, real or artificial, according to means. CLEOPATRA'S pearl ear rings are said to have been worth £100,000. JULIUS CÆSAR presented SERVITIA, the mother of BRUTUS, with a pearl which cost him £48,000. It is even whispered that the pearls found in Britain tempted CÆSAR to the conquest of the little island so dear to us all. If such was the fact, he was disappointed, as none of any value were discovered on our coasts. PLINY, who inveighs bitterly against the finery of the ladies in his time, invidiously mentions the head-dress of CALIGULA'S dowager, SOLLIA PAULINA, which was considered to be worth £320,000 of our money. But alas for human greatness, the said SOLLIA had not a pair of stockings to her feet! The folly of costume in patterns could go no farther than it did among her countrymen and women, whose robes were embroidered with figures of men and beasts, landscapes and representations of the chase. A description of a robe sold by ALCISTHENES the Sybarite, and purchased by DIONYSIUS the Elder for 120 talents, has been handed down to us. It was twenty-two feet broad, of a purple color, and wrought all over with animals, except in the centre, which bore figures of Jupiter, Juno, Themis, Minerva, Appollo and Venus. On one sleeve the likeness of ALCISTHENES himself appeared, and on the other his native city of Sybaris. The Christians, not to be outdone in bravery of apparel, assumed on their robes figures of our Saviour and the saints, and representations of the miracles of Christ. The fashion of brocading animals and figures on dresses was in vogue during the Middle Ages: and in a picture lying before me, a Princess has lions wrought in gold on a blue skirt, each lion filling what we should call a breadth. Her dress is graceful and flowing, trimmed down the centre and around the hem with a broad band of ermine. The closely-adjusted jacket of ruby velvet, cut square on the shoulders, is adorned with a stomacher of the regal fur. Tight sleeves of blue close round the arms from the shoulders to the wrists, and a hanging sleeve of red velvet lined with ermine falls from either epaulet. The hair is simply arranged in four long plaits, two hanging behind, and one falling on either side of the face.

There is one species of extravagance in dress more foolish than extremity of fashion, or than an affectation of singularity—more wasteful than purchasing advertised goods, "cheap and nasty," the cheapness of which is apparent enough at first, and the nastiness of which is duly discovered in the course of time by all women of good sense and sound judgment. The extravagance we mean is that of thinking the costlier a thing is the better it *must* be. No apter illustration of such purse-pride and lack of discrimination occurs to us than an anecdote of that unprincipled, dissipated, but fortunately short-lived King, Red WILLIAM.

"What," said he, by way of saying something, one morning as his boots were being drawn on his feet, "what did these boots cost?"

"Three shillings," was the prompt response. Shillings were worth more in those days.

"Three shillings!" roared the indignant King; "you—you villain! How long has the King worn boots at so paltry a price! Go, bring a pair worth a mark of silver."

The servant went, but no boots worth so much were forthcoming. Greatly perplexed, but not daring to return with the same, he caught up some much cheaper ones, and with the courage of desperation risked detection.

"Ah!" said the king, surveying the cheap boots complacently, "these are suitable for royal majesty."—*Belgravia for July.*

LONGWORTH'S WINE-CELLAR.—The Longworth wine-cellar, one of the established lions of the city, cheers the thirsty soul of man. There we had the pleasure of seeing, by a candle's flickering light, two hundred thousand bottles of wine, and of walking along subterranean streets lined with huge tuns, each of them large enough to house a married Diogenes, or to drown a dozen Dukes of Clarence, and some of them containing five thousand gallons of the still unvexed Catawba. It was there that we made acquaintance with the "Golden Wedding" champagne, the boast of the late proprietor—an acquaintance which we trust will ripen into an enduring friendship. If there is any better wine than this attainable in the present state of existence, it ought, in consideration of human weakness, to be all poured into the briny deep. It is a very honest cellar, this. Except a little rock candy to aid fermentation, no foreign ingredient is employed, and the whole process of making and bottling the wine is conducted with the utmost care. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH was neither an enlightened nor a public-spirited man; but, like most of his race, he was scrupulously honest. Indeed, we may truly say that there is in Cincinnati a general spirit of fidelity. Work is generally done well there, promises are kept, and representations accord with the facts.—*Atlantic for August.*

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—There are in all large cities great numbers of juvenile vagabonds who are ready to commit any species of crime, from pilfering apples from a street stand to highway robbery. The tenement houses of New-York, occupied by the offscourings of the four quarters of the globe, are especially prolific of these young depredators. Many of these are expert housebreakers, who bestow their attention more particularly upon dwellings which are temporarily bereft of occupants or which are in course of erection. They are organized into gangs of from six to ten, the ages of the members of each gang ranging from 7 to 18 years. They are the boys who loiter about the street corners, shabbily dressed, swearing, drinking, scuffing and insulting passers in the daytime, and in the evening performing their more criminal work. The gangs are organized to "work" particular neighborhoods, and they speedily become familiar with every dwelling-house, store, manufactory and workshop in their district.

Their richest harvest is made in the Summer, when vacant houses are to be found in every block. A gang of juveniles having anxiously watched the Summer flitting from the houses in the district of which it has burglarious charge, prepare to "go through" the dwellings of the absentees. Armed with skeleton-keys and other implements of their trade, the juveniles assemble at night by instalments in the vicinity of the house selected for initiating their enterprise. If the skeleton-keys obtain them admission, well and good; if not they resort to the back-yard, where they are less liable to be observed. They are sure to gain an entrance in some way—by forcing shutters, or breaking windows, or climbing fences and walls to the second-story windows. Sometimes the smallest of their number is crowded through a fan-light or transom window, or shoved down the coal-hole; one of them once inside, the doors are opened for the remainder. The house in their possession, they ransack it from top to bottom, carrying off such "swag" as they desire, and in some instances returning night after night.

Two Summers ago a policeman, while on his post at night near St. John's Park, saw a light shining through the shutters of a dwelling-house, which he knew to have been closed by its owner while he rusticated with his family at the sea-shore. The officer obtained assistance, took the responsibility of opening the door, and proceeded to an investigation of the premises. In the dining-room everything was found in the greatest disorder. A table, loaded with dishes and the remains of a hearty meal, occupied the centre of the room, while the floor was covered with broken trunks, wearing apparel, and a conglomerate mass of household goods. From cellar to garret the house had been rummaged, while on the roof three juvenile thieves were discovered hiding behind the chimneys. It was ascertained that these boys, the oldest of whom was scarcely sixteen, belonged to a gang consisting of seven, and that for two weeks they had made this house their headquarters. Two other houses in the same block being vacant, they had entered them by passing over the roofs of the intervening dwellings and forcing the scuttles. These two houses were found to have been robbed in a manner similar to the first. What plunder they fancied, had been taken away and converted into cash through the medium of those receivers of stolen goods who find a profit in anything, from a penny whistle to a grand piano.—*Galaxy for August.*

PRISONERS FROM LIBBY AND BELLE ISLE.—On the 17th of November, 1863, the steamer *New-York* came in, bringing one hundred and eighty men from Libby Prison and Belle Isle. Most of these were the soldiers who had fought at Gettysburgh. Never was there an army in the world whose health and strength were better looked after than our own; the weak and sick were always sent to the general hospitals; and the idea that our men were ever in other than the most sound and robust condition at the time of their becoming prisoners has no foundation. Language fails to describe them on their return from the most cruel of captivities. Ignominious insults, bitter and galling threats, exposure to scorching heat by day and to frosty cold at night, torturing pangs of hunger—these were the methods by which stalwart men had been transformed into ghastly beings with sunken eyes and sepulchral voices. They were clothed in uncleanly rags, many without caps, and most without shoes. Their hair and beards were overgrown and matted. The condition of their teeth was the only appearance of neatness about them: and these were as white as ivory, from eating bread made of corn and cobs ground up together. A piece of such bread four inches square daily, with a morsel of meat once a week and a spoonful of beans three times a week, had been their food for several months. Some were too far gone to bear the strain of removal from the steamer; nine died on the day of arrival, and one-third of the whole number soon followed them. Roses, which had lingered through the mellow autumn, were wreathed with laurel and laid upon their coffins as they were carried into the beautiful little chapel for the funeral services, before they were laid in the Government cemetery, about a mile from the hospital. It is a lovely place, with many trees surrounding its gentle slopes; and here thousands sleep, with their name, rank, company and regiment inscribed upon wooden slabs. But "Unknown" is the only sad record on many a headboard. These were men who died either on transports, or who when brought to us were too much impaired in mind to remember anything—for the loss or derangement of mental faculties was no uncommon occurrence. When the first cases of starvation were brought under treatment, the doctors prescribed the lightest diet, mostly rice, soup and tea. By experiment it was proved that just as many died in proportion under this care as when an intense desire for any particular article of food was allowed in a measure to be satisfied. Almost every man on his arrival would have his mind concentrated on some one thing: with many, pickles were the coveted luxury; with others, milk. Often, as I passed through the wards, one or another would call out, "Lady, do you think there is such a thing as a piece of Bologna sausage here?" or, "Lady, is there a lemon in this place? I have been longing for one for months." The first thing that one man asked for was a cigar. He was very low, but said, "I would like one sweet smoke before I die." He finished his cigar only a few moments before he breathed his last.—*Hospital Memories, Atlantic for August.*

THE DWELLERS IN SOHO-SQUARE.—Amiable Mr. EVELYN lodged in this fashionable square, and came up to Winter here, as the learned Surrey gentleman was right in doing. Gross but clever Shadwell (we say this boldly, and in Dryden's teeth) makes a coxcomb of an alderman induced to take a house in Soho by his termigant city wife, who could not abide to live in the dim unsavoryness of Mark-lane. But let us especially take off our hat to the old square, because of a certain mythical simple-hearted Worcestershire old Baronet who, in Queen ANNE'S time, distinctly lived in this locality. We refer to the never-be-forgotten Sir ROGER DE COVERLY; and we beg to propose his health instantly, "with all the honors," as trumpet-tongued toast-masters sometimes say. ADDISON'S little, bilious, invalid friend, ALEXANDER POPE, mentions Soho, the square with the quaint old name, in one of his exquisitely-finished Dutch pictures.

> "And when I flatter let my dirty leaves
> Clothe spice, like trunks; or, fluttering in a row,
> Befringe the *rails* of Bedlam and Soho."

But this may only mean the neighborhood. It was from such rails in the New-road that MACAULAY—ardent for old songs and ballads—once bought a sheaf, and bore them home in triumph. A sound of little feet awoke the poet-historian from a deep reverie: he looked round, and was surprised to see a mob of urchins anxiously following him.

"Beg your pardon, guv'nor," said the ringleader, with a regular London touch to his uncombed hair; "but would you tip us a stave or two—if you wouldn't mind, your honor?"

The street boys had actually mistaken the great writer for an itinerant singer on his way to his special district.—*Belgravia.*

THE ORGAN.—The organ, queen of instruments! A domestic organ to yourself in a great hall, what a luxury to sit, like the excellent TOM PINCH, and send the grand volumes of sound rolling down the corridor! Playing in a church or court is too much *en évidence,* too much of a set-out business; there is a coldness about the process. The strangest thing is the sense of power and vast dominion it imparts. Those small fingers, resting lightly on the keys below, set loose that noble hurly-burly above—the sonorous riot, the brayings, and trumpetings, and diapasons, and horny clanging, all aloft; that "booming and buzzing," clattering and wheezing, and Babel most [illegible]. To see a great organist at his work, with [illegible] moving steadily, and stops flying out, tramping his pedals valiantly, while a stately fugue is marching on with its four parts, is an inspiring sight. So, too, with the harmonium—not to be judged by the nasal, unmanageable things, coarse and odious, which are bought and ground upon like street organs; but the rich and full instruments, which, under a skillful and delicate touch like M. LEMMEN'S, or Herr LOUIS ENGEL'S, become soft as a flute, and swell out again to the fullness of an organ. Think of what is certainly the most popular piece of music in Europe—GOUNOD'S BACH'S Prelude, which turns up at every corner and in every drawing-room abroad.—*Belgravia for July.*

CAREER OF A PRIESTESS OF FASHION.—Another of the celebrities of Soho-square was the renowned high-priestess of fashion, Mrs. TERESA CORNELYS, a German singer, who came to live at Carlisle House on the east side (corner of Sutton-street) in 1763. Her masquerades, balls and routs were the entertainments of WALPOLE'S time. Her house was at once Almack's and the Alhambra. Mrs. TERESA seems to have been a clever speculative women, of good manners and infinite tact, reckless of money, and not over encumbered with moral scruples. Her country dance, Feb. 18, 1763, was eighty couples long. She was a sensible woman, though heedless, no doubt, of anything but the pleasure and whims of her patrons. Mrs. CORNELYS at least deserves some gratitude for having encouraged good music; for in 1766 BACH and ABLE directed the concerts. There is especial record of one of the great masquerades at Carlisle House, Feb. 27, 1770. About eight hundred of the leaders of ton were present at this party, given by the Tuesday night's Club from the Star and Garter in Pall-mall. HORACE WALPOLE'S relatives were there; the Dowager Countess of Waldegrave as *Jane Shore,* and the Duchess of Ancaster as *Mandane.* The most remarkable characters were a Bedlamite run mad for WILKES and liberty; Adam in flesh-colored silk; and a double man, half chimney-sweep, half miller. The chief buffoons of the evening were a chimney-sweep and a quack-doctor. The ball began at 9 and ended about 2. The mob in the square compelled all persons as they went to the masquerade to keep the windows of their chairs or coaches down, and held up lights to see their dresses better. At a masquerade the next year the house was illuminated with four thousand wax lights, while one hundred musicians were scattered through the rooms. Mrs. CORNELYS at last got too careless or too prosperous, for she was frequently persecuted for riot and disorder at her house. The Pantheon eclipsed her, and her parties grew far less respectable. The rainy day came at last. She became bankrupt in 1772. A confectioner then took the house, and failed also. The tide had turned. Mrs. CORNELYS became a vender of ass' milk at Knightsbridge, and eventually drifted into the Fleet, where she died in 1797. Her son was tutor to Lord POMFRET; her daughter a professional musician. After these gay Summer hours of Mrs. CORNELYS' splendor, Carlisle House was a nursery for a thousand bubbles—debating societies, lecture rooms, Count BORANLASKI'S concerts (1783).—*Belgravia.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE.—RICHARD STEELE was one of the noisiest and most seditious of political pamphleteers, the very incarnation of party prejudice, and the most wasteful and unscrupulous administrator in the concerns of his own house which it was possible even then—even now—to find. Among that abundant class of mankind whose extravagances have rendered their wealth and position the causes of their severest trials, their meanest indignities, and their disgrace, poor STEELE, who so eloquently convinces us of the folly, misery, and criminality of such a course, loomed out in horrible relief. He could be "extremely astonished that men could be so insensible to the danger of running into debt," and forcibly sketch out "the low and servile condition" of an insolvent creditor, at the same time that he was prevented from retrenching his own superfluities by the impossibility of paying off those swarms of menials who, in great part, occasioned them; while he was forced to dine with SAVAGE as his guest at a petty tavern near Hyde Park corner, without a shilling to pay the charge but what he then and there might earn by dictating to the poet, acting as his amanuensis, an unpremeditated pamphlet, to be disposed of for what it would fetch at his pliant publisher's; and all this that he might avoid the importunity of duns and bailiffs, by whom his house was invested, and his study made untenable. The Englishman's castle was in that generation usually besieged from time to time by an army doing battle for the rights of desperate tradesmen; and the generous Sir RICHARD, who at their cost was, in the eyes of hangers-on, hospitality itself, became as skilled an adept in this kind of tactics as ever were the enterprising concoctors of profitable little companies in the special knaveries of a craft which distinctively belongs to our own evil days.—*Belgravia.*

### An Atrocious Murder in Peoria, Ill.

*From the Peoria Transcript, July 15.*

Our city was greatly excited on Saturday afternoon by the news that a man had been shot in a saloon known as the May Queen, situated on the corner of Bridge and Water streets, and enjoying, heretofore, a very poor reputation.

It seems that about 2 o'clock a disturbance commenced in the saloon, and finally terminated in a free fight, lasting about ten minutes. In the course of the disturbance, GEORGE MARLETT, a farmer from Wyoming, Stark County, caught WM. J. FERREN, one of the proprietors of the saloon, and threw him on a table. FERREN released himself, and, seizing a mallet, struck MARLETT over the head several times, driving him out of the saloon. The deceased stepped to the sidewalk, and, picking up a quarter of a brick, came up to the edge of the threshold, and, raising his arm, said, "I'll kill you, BILL FERREN, before night." FERREN ordered him off, when he stepped back, as one witness testifies, but with his arm still upraised. FERREN snatched up a revolver and fired. MARLETT fell back, tottered up against the side of the house and fell dead. The bullett struck him between the fifth and sixth ribs, passed through the left ventricle of the heart, and lodged beneath the skin at his back. FERREN, when he fired the fatal shot, was distant some ten or fifteen feet, and behind his counter. When told that the man was dead, he is said to have exclaimed that he "didn't care a d——n if he was."

A crowd gathered around the poor wretch on the sidewalk. A feeble spurt of blood trickled from his breast for a few moments, and then all was still, and he lay with his ghastly pale face and open eyeballs upturned to the sun, so that an officer on coming up thought he had fainted, and offered him a drink. He was a hard-working man, past the prime of life—50 or 55 years of age—with a wife and seven children dependent upon him for support.

A Coroner's jury was empaneled and the foregoing facts elicited. They returned a verdict "that the said GEORGE MARLETT came to his death by a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of WM. J. FERREN, in an unlawful manner."

FERREN was arrested by Officer TAGGART and lodged in jail, where he now lies. MARLETT is said to have been a very quiet, peaceable man, but ramor reports the character of FERREN as none of the best.

### The New Ulm Murderers.

The reader will remember that in December last a savage affray occurred at New Ulm, Minnesota, and three men—returned soldiers, we believe—were killed. It appears that a nationality feeling was raised to such a height that the Grand Jury before whom the case was brought would not find indictments. In noticing the fact, a correspondent says:

"Well might the Judge remark, when commenting upon the conduct of the jury, that he had antiticipated the strength of these influences in New Ulm, and to avoid them as far as possible had removed the Court forty miles from there, but that it was evident it had not been removed far enough to get beyond their reach. That when three men had lost their lives by violence, on the same day, in the same village; that when there were 150 witnesses to the killing of two of them, and they (the Grand Jury) had had a selection from the whole number, and as many as they could hear the testimony of in six days, and could yet return, upon their oaths, that no offence had been committed, or if any offence, that there was no evidence before them as to who were the guilty parties, presented a mournful and unprecedented state of things, although the jury would never by their action convince either Court or people that no offence had been committed, or that there was no evidence to charge anybody with its commission."

For the State there appeared Attorney-General COLVILL, and Col. SAM. MCPHAILL, Prosecuting Attorney of Redwood County. For the parties held to answer, C. T. CLATHER, and JOHN M. DORMAN, Esqs., of New-Ulm, and Judge ATWATER, of Minneapolis. Major BUELL, the County Attorney for Brown County, was present—in some capacity—but there is still an uncertainty in the public mind as to whom he appeared for.

The next Grand Jury, if not regularly drawn, is to be summoned by the Sheriff of Redwood County on special service, by order of the Court, which, it is believed, will secure one that will act fairly and independently.

GAMBLERS ON THE CARS.—Observing travelers on many of our longer routes have seen with displeasure that professional gamblers have grown quite into the habit of taking advantage of the facilities furnished by railway companies for a social game at cards, and they have also wondered that the railway managers have taken no steps to prevent these fellows from plucking the unsuspicious or unsophisticated at a game of euchre ingeniously developed and perverted into a game of poker or even three-card monte, and from pursuing, *en route,* the avocation which constabular "descents" have made more hazardous and less profitable than it once was in our cities. And, in the absence of any official efforts to suppress this nuisance, we think this public commendation is merited by Conductor WHEELER, of the Bristol Steamboat Line, who has taken the matter into his own efficient hands, and has not only suppressed several attempts at gambling upon the train, but has, in at least one instance, as we positively know, compelled the peripatetic plunderers to restore the money of which they had cheated a fellow-passenger. We hope Mr. WHEELER'S spirit and determination will not only meet the approval of his superiors, but will incite all our railway superintendents to issue such orders as will insure either the abolition of gambling on their trains or the arrest and punishment of the gamblers.—*Boston Advertiser, July 18.*

## *HARVARD COLLEGE.*

### The Phi Beta Kappa Society—Election of Officers—Oration by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

At the annual meeting of the Alpha of Massachusetts of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge Thursday, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen:

*President*—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
*Vice-President*—Richard H. Dana, Jr.
*Corresponding Secretary*—Isaac Flagg.
*Treasurer*—J. C. Merrill.
*Literary Committee*—Richard H. Dana, Jr., G. M. Lane, C. E. Norton, E. W. Gurney.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered the following address before the Society, as reported by the *Advertiser:*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: We meet to-day under happy omens to our ancient Society, to the honor of letters, to the country and to mankind. In good citizens, who share the wonderful prosperity of the Federal Union, the heart beats still with the public pulse of joy that the country has withstood the stern trial which threatened its existence, and feels that the best augmentation of strength has been drawn from this proof. The storm which has been resisted is ever a crowning honor and a pledge of strength to the ship; and not to that alone, but to the ship of State. We may be well content with our fair inheritance. Was there ever such a coincidence of advantages as there is in America to-day? The fusion of races, and the cry that goes up for men from the old Continent, prompted by the facility of emigration, lead men from abroad to choose here their climate and their Government. Men come here by nations. Science surpasses the old miracles of mythology to fly with them over the sea and send their messages under it. They come in crowds to share the inheritance of our lands for themselves and a cheap education for their children. The temper of the people delights in this excitement. Who would desire, in comparison with this, the stone or iron or even the golden age? Who does not prefer the cotton the petroleum age of to-day?

All this has added to the value of life and to the scope of the intellect. The marked ethical qualities of the innovations in society and in art, social science, the abolition of capital punishment and imprisonment for debt, the suppression of intemperance, the just rules affecting labor, coöperative societies, insurance of life, the Freedmen's Bureau, free trade, enlarged charities that relieve local famines and burned towns and suffering Greeks, an international Congress—all these tend in the highest degree to revolutionize the nations, taking government into their own hands, and superseding ignorance and want. The spirit of the time is new, and a silent revolution has tended, step by step, to this result. Many seeds have burst. Many a man has found, to his astonishment, that the day of ruling by scorn and sneers is past, that good sense has now come into power. Men are now to be astonished by seeing acts of good nature and common civility, and Christian charity passed by statesmen, and executed by the constable and police. The new *status* of woman is an honorable testimony to her position in history; and now that she controls her property she inevitably takes a new step to her share in power. [Applause.]

Consider what is the share of the statesman and the scholar in the issues of the present age; what heroes, what genius, what science of administration, what practical scholars, what masters in their several professions—the railroads, the mines, the inland and the marine telegraph, the marine and foreign trade, all on a grand national scale—the appearance of superior men and the rapid addition to our society of a class of masters, by which the self-respect of each town and city is enriched. See the boundless freedom in the country; judge of it by the boundless freedom in Massachusetts. People have been in all countries burned and stoned for saying things which are now the current conversation at all our breakfast tables. Every one who has been in Italy a few years can well remember the caution with which he has looked around him when in conversation the question of politics was broached. But here the freedom of action goes to the very brink if not over the brink of license.

The controlling influence on the age has been the wide and successful study of natural science. Within the present century great strides have been made in the sciences of geology, astronomy, chemistry and others, and these have carried us to sublime generalizations and affected us like poetic experiences, and we have been taught to tread familiarly on the giddy heights of thought. The narrow sectarian cannot read astronomy with impunity; the creeds of his church must be left at the door of the observatory. That flowing west wind of the upper current is only to carry to every village the experiences of this new era. Now if any one say we have had enough of this boastful recital, then I say, happy is the land where benefits like these have grown trite and commonplace. [Applause.]

In America everything looks new and recent; the tenements of the settlers in many places being intended only as make-shifts till a time shall come when something better can be had. It is yet too early to draw sound conclusions in regard to us. Compare the different ages of nations with nature, the old chronology of six thousand years is but a kitchen clock or an hour-glass to the geologic periods that have come into view. Geology is only chemistry, with the element of time added. Science discloses that the world is a crystal, the soil of its valleys undergoing a continual decomposition and recomposition; nothing is old but mind. [Applause.] But I find not only this equality between new and old countries, as seen by the eye of science, but I believe in certain equivalents of the ages; and as the child is incessantly working out his studies in natural philosophy, so it were ignorance not to see that each nation and period has done its part to make up the grand result of existing civility. We are all agreed that we have no better men to show than PLUTARCH'S heroes. We cannot afford to drop ÆSCHYLUS or PLATO or ARISTOTLE. JULIUS CÆSAR and PLATO were great men. Each European nation runs to about the same height, as shown by its literature and especially by its songs. What shall we say of HOMER, is there any one still cherished in proportion to their wisdom, like ZOROASTER and PYTHAGORAS?

In modern Europe the "middle ages" were called the "dark ages"—ten centuries—from the fifth to the fifteenth. Who dares to call them so now? They are seen to be the feet on which we walk, the eyes with which we see. It is one of our triumphs to have reinstated their DANTE and WICKLIFFE and ROGER BACON. They gave us decimal numbers, gunpowder, glass, chemistry and gothic architecture, and their painting, ever the delight and tuition of our age. Six centuries ago ROGER BACON explained the precession of the equinoxes, and looking over the horizons from London to America, announced that ships might be constructed which could be driven more rapidly than a whole galley of rowers could drive them; and machines which could fly into the air like birds. It is the new arts which have done justice to these forgotten prophecies.

A certain degree of culture makes a man invisible to his contemporaries. [Laughter.] It is always hard to go beyond the public. If they are satisfied with cheap performances, you will tire of writing better. But if the public require something better, you will labor till you achieve it. But from time to time men are born a whole age too soon. All the transcendent writers were so. HOMER, HERMES, the name of a god, and DÆDALUS; such are examples, for DÆDALUS is only a synonym for a great artist. So it has fared with the great men of later times. It has even been questioned whether SHAKESPEARE wrote the books ascribed to him; and SWEDENBORG is a mythical personage. They are men so great, so self-fed, that others are not necessary to them.

The true hope of any time must always be sought for in minorities. MICHAEL ANGELO was the conscience of Italy. We grow free with his name; but in his own day his friends were few, and if you wished to find him then you would have had to hunt for him as it in a conventicle of the Methodists of his age, united with some who were banded together against the corruption of Rome, as lonely and as hated as was DANTE before them. In this view the problem of culture is one of centuries. It is all which gives the mind the possession of its powers. It is as language is to the critic, the telescope to the astronomer. It alters the political *status* of individuals; it is over the harmonies of history in all dynasties; it creates a private independence which a man cannot look down. If a man knows the laws of nature better than other men, his nation cannot spare him; or if he knows the nature and power of numbers, or if he can govern better than any other, he rules the minds of men wherever he goes. If he has imagination he intoxicates men. How often too has poetry been employed as a protest against the license of a bad age. A song or a satire has played its part in great events. The history of Greece was at one time limited to two persons, on the one side, DEMOSTHENES, a private citizen, and on the other PHILIP. If a man has a military genius like BELISARIUS—not to name the crowd of worthy claimants to that power—he is the king's king. If a theologian of deep convictions and strong understanding, he carries his country with him. Wit has a broad charter, while the councils of prelates and kings are always held to restrain dull people. Even manners are a distinction which we sometimes see is not to be overborne by rank or official power, or even great talents; but it causes them to yield to the perception of what is fit and fair. The trained engineer, with his instruments, is equal to more than a hundred common men. All history is a record of the power of minorities, and of minorities of one. Every book that is written has a secret reference to the few intelligent persons whom the writer knows or believes to exist among the million. The artist always has the masters in his eye, though he affect to flout them. TENNYSON would give his fame for a verdict in his favor from WORDSWORTH. EVERETT dreamed of WEBSTER. AGASSIZ and OWEN and HUXLEY affect to write for the English and American people, while they are really writing to each other. MCKAY thinks of GEORGE STEERS, and GEORGE STEERS thinks of some other boat-builder who is capable of forming a noble structure. Often the master is a hidden man, but not to the true student; though invisible to all the rest, he is resplendent to him. All his work and culture is formed for the eye of the master. The young person should understand that true power obeys reality and not appearances. Power is according to quality and not quantity. [Applause.]

I said that one of the distinctions of our century has been the devotion of cultivated men to natural science. The value of this fact is not the particular powers or properties obtained, but the value of the fact is the test it has been of the scholar. He has accosted nature and got clear answers; he understood what he read, and he found an agreement in himself; it taught him the powers of the human mind, and that the human mind is a citizen of the universe. Every law of nature has its counterpart in the intellect. Here stretches out of sight this vast nature, abounding and overpowering, but all penetrable, all self-similar, and the mind of man a key to the whole, united, unbroken throughout. He finds the universe, as NEWTON said, was made at one cast—the same chemistry, the same gravity; the asteroids are chips of a whole sun, and the meteoric stones are chips of the asteroids. A good mind finds the law from a single observation, as the farmer finds cattle by the footprints. Study the sun and you study the planets, and conversely. The laws above are sisters of the laws below. Shall we study the mathematics of the spheres and not their moral also? Nature is a pebble that a moral blazes through. There is no use in Copernicus if the orbit's periodicity does not show its reaction in the mind. I shall never believe in centrifugal and centripetal balances unless the mind heats, as well as the surface and soil of the globe. On this intellectual power the emphasis of heaven and earth is laid. Nature is always the effect, but mind the cause. Nature is as our sensibility; it is dreadful to ignorance, but transparent to knowledge. The universe is prophetic of a vaster interpretation and results than have yet been found. And so of her beauty. Nature is sanative. The landscape is a refining and sobering power; the best eyes enjoy it the most. Look out in the July night and see the silver flame which flashes up in one-half the heaven, fresh and delicate as the fires of the meadow-flies, and the whole worlds whose enormous age the power of numbers cannot compute. They are embosomed in time and space, which are the first problems of our life, and we leave them where we found them. Perhaps the highest flight to which the muse of HORACE ascended is in that verse in which he describes the souls who can look calmly on the sublimities of nature. The sublime point of experience is the value of a sufficient man. At any time it only needs the influence of a few experienced minds to give a new and noble turn to the public mind. But, can these prerogatives be imparted? What one is, why cannot millions be? Certainly knowledge exists to be imparted. Curiosity is lying in wait for every secret. The inquisitiveness of the child runs to meet the power of the parent to explain. Every artist was first an amateur. There is nothing humiliating in the homage which we pay to a great man; it is a love of the same things, and an effort to reach them; it is the inspiration of a hope that we may arrive at the same. The age goes on the creed of great men; but all the rest, when their wires are not cut, can do as signal things. No angel acknowledges any one superior to himself but the Lord alone. There is not a person here present, but his dreams of the night, supplement, by their divination, the imperfect experiences of the day. Every solicitude is a hint of a coming fact. What is the use of telegraphs and newspapers to know how men feel in Indiana or Wisconsin or in England or France? The wise man waits for no mails, reads no telegraphs; for he knows that other men are made as he is, breathe the same air, eat the same food, have wives and children, and their resentments rise and fall with the same events to cause them.

It was the conviction of SWEDENBORG that piety was the essential condition of science, that great thoughts could only come from the heart, that great thoughts are the convictions on which the intellect is borne. Great love is an expounder of the reasoning powers. Every generalization shows the way to a larger. Men say, if a man could impart his talents instead of his performances, what a benefit! But he does it when he talks to men with the unrestrained frankness with which he talks to children. All vigor teaches; when we see creation we always begin to create. [Applause.]

It happens sometimes that poets do not believe their own poetry; but great men are they who see that the spiritual are greater than any material forces, and that they rule the world. Hope never spreads her golden sails but on unfathomable seas, and really there never was anything great accomplished but under a religious impulse. The same law holds for the intellect as for the will. Talent exerted for talent's sake is a bold show; but working for universal truth leads the possessor to the grandest heights. I conceive that, in this economical world, where every drop and every crumb is expended by nature, no mind is without its use. Divine intelligence carries on its administration by good men. Here you are set down among the insane to guide them, among the ignorant that you may teach them; you are here to check self-opinion, stone-blind and stone-deaf, by considerations of humanity to the workingman and his child; among angry politicians pledged to party you are to make felt considerations of equity and good sense, to arrest bad governments and the friends of them by your persistence in making and sustaining good laws. Yours, gentlemen, yours, brethren, is the part of those who have received much; it is yours to remember that motto of a just man, *noblesse oblige;* that superior advantages bind one to greater generosity.

Here are the lame, the blind, and the deaf; here are the enemies to be punished or converted. Opposition is to be overcome, difficulties are to be surmounted. The great heart will no more complain of the obstructions that make success difficult than of the iron walls of the gun which hinder the shot from scattering. The vigorous soul hates success without effort.

It is not the great who are tender at being obscure, despised, or insulted. Strong men like hard times. They wish, as PINDAR said, to tread the floors of hell on necessities as hard as iron. Periodicity, recuperative forces, reaction—these are the allies that help us. In England, it is the "game laws" which exasperate the farmers and carry the reform bill; it was plantation manners that drove on our country to emancipation.

The community of scholars do not, I fear, know their power. They weaken each other by the toleration of political baseness around them. Where good society exists it is very well able to exclude pretenders. They quickly find themselves uncomfortable, and depart to their own gang. Our politicians have had a bad effect upon character. We have allowed our young men of ambition to play the game of politics, to follow the example set them without rebuke. But that kind of association does not leave a person his own master. He cannot come and go from the good to the evil at pleasure, and then back again to the good. There is a text in Swedenborg, which tells in a figure the plan in the lower regions. A man saw, in vision, the angels and the devils in heaven; "but these stood not face to face and hands to hands, but feet to feet, those perpendicular up and these perpendicular down." [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, I believe and I hope, from the tone of public sentiment to-day, from the healthy judgment and the healthy sympathy of the American people, and from the educated class, that we shall be saved from the errors which have resulted to France and England from the repudiation of the moral sentiment. In England the want of spirituality in the upper classes, in the time of CHARLES II; and down through the GEORGES, had a disastrous effect; but it honorably distinguishes the educated classes here, that men believe in the power of the moral sentiments to succor the intellect and to draw greatness from its experience. When I say "the educated classes," I know what a meaning that has, reaching millions here instead of hundreds. And, looking around me, I see what sound material the educated class here is made of; what virtue, what affection, what hope is joined with such greatness of learning and practical powes, and that the cause of science and learning is in the hands of educated benefactors. I cannot but believe that this class is to have its effect in the time to come. I think their hands are safe enough to hold up the Republic; and I see in their faces the promise of better times and of still greater men."

Mr. EMERSON'S oration occupied a little more than an hour in delivery, and was received with many hearty demonstrations of approval.

### Gifts and Legacies to Harvard College.

*From the Boston Transcript, July 18.*

At the close of the Commencement dinner yesterday President HILL made the gratifying announcement that the gifts and legacies bestowed upon Harvard College during the past year for objects more or less closely connected with that institution, amounted to nearly a half million of dollars. He gave the particulars as follows:

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|---|---|
| Hon. George Morey's legacy about | $7,500 |
| James Hayward's legacy to the Observatory | 20,000 |
| George Peabody's gift for archæological and ethnological purposes | 150,000 |
| Mrs. Merriam's gift to the Divinity School | 1,000 |
| Subscription for the Botanical Garden | 17,300 |
| New Episcopal Divinity School | 100,000 |
| Bequest of Charles Minot, subject to life annuity | 60,000 |
| Bequest of Paschal P. Pope | 50,000 |
| Gift of the State to the Museum | 10,000 |
| Considerable sums, not exactly reported, for Museum, Alumni Hall and Play-ground, about | 35,000 |
| Duties remitted by Congress on alcohol for Museum | 25,000 |
| Total | $475,800 |

Even if the Episcopal Divinity School be left out of the account, as too remotely connected with the College, and also the duties remitted as being only constructively a gift, there are left three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of donations to the University during the academic year, of which sum, however, sixty thousand dollars will not be available for some time to come.

### Fourth of July in Paris.

Col. FORNEY writes to the Philadelphia *Press* an account of the banquet given at the Grand Hotel, Paris, on July 4, under the auspices of the American residents. He writes:

"The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following gentlemen: J. W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania; W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, of New-York; EDGAR MILLS, of California; DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Pennsylvania; JAMES MILLIKEN, of Pennsylvania; EDWIN R. SHEPHERD, of New-Jersey; ALFRED LOCKWOOD, of California; E. GEORGE SQUIER, of New-York, and C. H. HARKNESS, of Pennsylvania; and they were most attentive to their duties, but too much credit cannot be given to Mr. FETRIDGE for the organization of the whole affair."

Mr. JAMES MILLIKEN acted as Chairman, and speeches were made by Col. FORNEY, ELIOT C. COWDIN, Mr. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia; Ex-Gov. CURTIN, Judge JOSEPH ALISON, Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, and others.

### Security of Capital in South Carolina.

*From the Charleston Courier.*

The following letter, which explains itself, is calculated to remove much of the distrust which now prevails with capitalists about making investments within the limits of the Second Military District:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16, 1867.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries you make in behalf of certain foreign and Northern capitalists, I am directed by the Commanding-General to inform you that by General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1867, it is provided:

"That all advances of money, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil."

The local civil law formerly gave the landlord of leased lands a superior lien. By Paragraph IX. of General Orders No. 32, dated Headquarters Second Military District, 30th May, 1867, the remedy by distress for rent is abolished, thus removing the lien of the landlord, which has been hitherto paramount.

It has been the purpose and aim of the Commanding-General to establish such regulations as would promote the security, economy and thrift of agriculture and trade. Appreciating as he does the advantages of permanent and certain guarantees where capital is concerned, it is not to be apprehended that any of the orders heretofore issued to promote these desirable objects will be inconsiderately modified. On the same basis advances of subsistance are made in certain cases to impoverished planters in the Carolinas by the Government of the United States.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

B. G. WILKINS, No. 12 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

### Hon. W. W. Boyce on Public Affairs.

The following brief extract of a letter from Hon. W. W. BOYCE appears in the Clarendon (S. C.) *Press.* It is addressed to Mr. GALLUCHAT, of that District:

A word as to the public matters. I think our people ought to register and participate in the elections. To do nothing will be to commit suicide. I think the great point is to carry out Gen. HAMPTON'S ideas, and show themselves thereby the friends of the colored people. Our people should recognize what is inevitable in regard to the legal and political rights of the blacks, and grant, of their own volition, what will be given in spite of them. By this course, harmony between the two races will be maintained, and political power in the State will remain in safe hands. All expressions through the Press or otherwise against the dominant party here should be avoided. It is impossible at this time for the Democratic Party to help the South. The great object with the South now should be to get established in their political rights. Then a feeling of confidence will take the place of present insecurity, and capital flow in from the North.

I feel intensely for the unhappy condition of my Southern friends. You must not be discouraged—struggle on—affairs must improve.

With kind wishes, your friend,
WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

### John Stuart Mill on Woman Suffrage.

JOHN STUART MILL has addressed to S. N. WOOD, of Topeka, Kansas, a letter on the subject of woman suffrage. The letter was written, says the Topeka *Record,* without solicitation from any one in America. Mr. MILL says:

BLACKHEATH PARK, KENT, England,
June 2, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Being one who takes as deep and as continuous an interest in the political, moral and social progress of the United States as if he were an American citizen, I hope I shall not be obtrusive if I express to you as the executive organ of the Impartial Suffrage Association, the deep joy I felt on learning that both branches of the Legislature of Kansas had by large majorities proposed for the approval of your citizens an amendment to your Constitution, abolishing the unjust political privileges of sex at one and the same stroke with the kindred privilege of color.

We are accustomed to see Kansas foremost in the struggle for the equal claims of all human beings to freedom and citizenship. I shall never forget with what profound interest I and others who felt with me watched every incident of the preliminary civil war in which your noble State, then only a Territory, preceded the great nation of which it is a part, in shedding its blood to arrest the extension of Slavery.

Kansas was the herald and protagonist of the memorable contest, which at the cost of so many heroic lives has admitted the African race to the blessings of freedom and education, and she is now taking the same advanced position in the peaceful but equally important contest which, by relieving half the human race from artificial disabilities, belonging to the ideas of a past age, will give a new impulse and improved character to the career of social and moral progress now opening for mankind. If your citizens, next November, give effect to the enlightened views of your Legislature, history will remember that one of the youngest States in the civilized world has been the first to adopt a measure of liberation destined to extend all over the earth, and to be looked back to (as is my fixed conviction) as one of the most fertile in beneficial consequences of all the improvements yet effected in human affairs.

I am, Sir, with the warmest wishes for the prosperity of Kansas, yours very truly,
J. STUART MILL.

To S. N. WOOD, Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A.

## *GENERAL ITEMS.*

On the 4th inst. an affray occurred in Montgomery County, near Montgomery City, Mo., in which a man named PETER GRENNAN was killed, and another named ALVIN COBB wounded in the leg and arm. GRENNAN, it is stated, had been divorced from his wife some months ago. On the day named, he went to the house of JOHN C. FLOOD, where Mrs. GRENNAN then was, for the purpose of getting her to return and live with him. This she refused to do, and FLOOD and COBB interfering to prevent GRENNAN from abusing his wife, the latter drew a pistol and fired twice, hitting COBB at each fire. The latter then threw GRENNAN, and, while holding him, called to FLOOD to take the weapon from him and shoot him. This FLOOD did, shooting GRENNAN in the neck, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. FLOOD and COBB surrendered themselves to the authorities, but were subsequently discharged, the homicide being considered justifiable.

Dr. BRICE COOPER, a Captain in the Seventieth O. V. I. during the war, was killed at Samantha, Ohio, on Saturday evening, by JOHN A. STARR, of that place. It seems they had a difference about a small account some time ago, and on Saturday evening, as COOPER was passing STARR'S grocery, STARR called him in. COOPER went in and, while leaning on the show-case, had a few words with STARR, and used some epithet which greatly enraged him. STARR then struck him on the head and neck with a large hickory cane, fracturing the skull and producing insensibility, which resulted in death in a few hours. Dr. COOPER was a resident of this county, and served honorably all through the war. He was badly wounded at Resaca, and has never entirely recovered from the injury.

On Wednesday, JAMES SMITH, keeper of a liquor-saloon at Newport, R. I., was adjudged by the Court of Magistrates probably guilty of committing a rape in his store upon the 27th of May last, on a girl named SULLIVAN, only eleven years of age. The knowledge of the affair did not become known to the child's mother, a widow, until about a week ago. The girl was before the Court and gave her testimony in a very truthful manner, and two physicians testified to the existence of evidences of the commission of the crime, and also that the child was suffering from disease resulting from the outrage. The monster was committed without bail to await trial at the September term of the Supreme Court.

The body of a negro man, who had been missing for several days, was found last week in Dan River, near Harston's Ford, in Stokes County, N. C. His head had been completely severed from his body. Suspicion was attached to his wife, and she was arrested and confessed her complicity in the crime, and implicated two men—REUBEN WRIGHT and another man named —— MANUEL. It appeared that WRIGHT had promised to marry the woman as soon as her husband was out of the way. She, with the assistance of the two men, cut his head off with an axe and threw the body into the river.

A man by the name of LYTLE threatened to shoot Messrs. SKELTON and FLETCHER, in Logan County, Ill., the other day, and went around to where they lived to put his threat into execution. SKELTON and FLETCHER got out of the way of LYTLE, when persons named ALLISON and AVERY came up, one of whom hit LYTLE on the head with a piece of board, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died, after lingering about a week. SKELTON, FLETCHER and AVERY were arrested, had a preliminary examination and were acquitted. ALLISON absconded and could not be found.

A large number of prominent business men of Baltimore have forwarded to Postmaster-General RANDALL a petition asking that the mail leaving New-York City at midnight, instead of being delayed at Philadelphia, be immediately forwarded South. The business men of that city are necessarily interested in this matter, as the mail which formerly left Philadelphia at 4 A. M., reaching that city at 10 A. M., does not now arrive until 6 P. M.

The Grenada *Advocate* says: "Capt. T. MILLS, formerly of this vicinity, was shot and killed on the 9th inst., by a Mr. RENFROE, who was a partner in the farm. It is said that their wives fell out about some chickens, while Capt. MILLS was absent; that upon his return she stated the difficulty, and therefore Capt. MILLS went to see Mr. RENFROE, which resulted in his death.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that during the ride over the road of its chief officials, Wednesday, the train was taken from Northeast to Westfield, 15 miles, in 18 minutes, and the distance from Hamburgh to Buffalo, 10 miles, was made in 8 minutes, or at the rate of 75 miles an hour—the fastest time in American railroading.

A correspondent of the Amsterdam *Recorder* suggests the building of a railroad on the most direct route from Ottawa, by Ogdensburgh, through the Schoharie Valley to Catskill, and so on down the river to New-York. The resources of the route and the advantages of its through travel are given at length.

A Nashville paper says: "From a telegram received from his physician, we have information of the severe, and we fear, dangerous illness of Hon. JOHN BELL. He is, with his family, at present residing at the Cumberland Iron Works, near Dover, on the Cumberland River.

A deadly war is being waged in various towns of Indiana against the Ailanthus tree, common in yards and on sidewalks as a shade tree. For poisonous qualities, the tree is said to have but one successful rival, the famed Upas, of the East Indies.

A striped snake, nine feet long, was killed at Essex, Mass., the other day, and in his inside were found four toads, three small turtles, four birds, and a large assortment of frogs, bugs, and other delicacies.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1867.



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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Our dispatch from Paris announces that the French Government is continuing its warlike preparations. Large numbers of horses are being purchased for the use of the army and the employes in the military workshops are overtasked with work.

The warlike preparations of France have awakened fear of war throughout Germany. Great distrust prevails in commercial circles, and Government and other securities are flat.

The review of the royal volunteers, gotten up in honor of the Sultan, took place at Wimbledon yesterday. The twelve thousand men in line manœuvred with admirable precision.

The Derby Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Lords yesterday. The Tories sustained the bill and Lord Grey opposed it.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the Russian Press at the lenity of the sentence passed upon the assassin Berezowski.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Harlan moved to take up the bill regulating the election of officers in the City of Washington, but it was decided that under the resolution restricting the business of the session the bill could not be reconsidered. Mr. Chandler moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution for adjournment, and made a lengthy speech denouncing Conservative Republicans, with especial reference to Senator Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden replied at length. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution relative to impeachments, declaring that the idea that Senators were not to discuss the conduct of officers who were likely to come before them for trial on impeachment charges was erroneous; that before entering upon such trial Senators were obliged to take a judicial oath, and that until such time as they assumed a judicial character they were at liberty to discuss such subjects. The resolutions were laid on the table and the Senate went into Executive Session. During the session a resolution prevailed by which the Senate adhered to its amendment to the adjournment resolution and asked for a committee of conference. The report of the Conference Committee was then received, fixing the reassembling of Congress for Nov. 21, and after some debate was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 14. At 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned, under the resolution adopted, until the 21st of November prox.

In the House the Senate bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes was considered. An amendment was adopted in lieu of the second and third sections requiring the Commissioners appointed to examine and select a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations, and in which district or districts, there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable the said tribes, respectively, to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Such districts to remain permanent homes for the Indians, and no person not a member of those tribes shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employes of the United States. The districts to be so located as not to interfere with travel on highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, nor with the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by the way of Albuquerque. The bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. Ashley, leave was given to members who have prepared or may prepare speeches on the veto of the Reconstruction Bill, to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*, on condition that they notify the reporters to-day. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Logan, and after general debate, the motion was reconsidered and laid on the table. The Speaker presented the Senate amendment to the House resolution which provided for the adjournment of both Houses at 3 o'clock yesterday, until the first Monday in December. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and resolved to adhere to its own proposition—to adjourn to November 15. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lafayette C. Baker, late Government detective, and have him arraigned before the House for contempt, he having refused to appear before the Judiciary Committee when summoned. A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body insisted upon its amendment to the adjournment resolution, and asking for a Conference Committee, which was agreed to. A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith all the testimony taken regarding the impeachment of the President was adopted—yeas 57, nays 42. Mr. Pike, from the Conference Committee on the adjournment, reported a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment at 4 o'clock until November 21. This was agreed to by a vote of 46 to 21. The House soon after adjourned in accordance therewith.

### GENERAL.

In the trial of Surratt yesterday, the only witness examined in the morning was Dr. Augustus Bissell, of this City, who testified that he saw the accused at Elmira, April 14, 1865. Before his cross-examination was concluded, the Court took a recess on account of the sudden illness of one of the jurors. The Court reassembled at 12:30, when the juror who was sick was brought in on a lounge, and the cross-examination of Dr. Bissell was proceeded with. Mr. Bradley stated that he had observed a statement going the rounds of the Press to the effect that he had offered one of the witnesses, named Hobart, $1,500 to contradict the evidence he had given. Mr. Bradley thought it his duty to deny the statement in Court, and presumed Mr. Hobart would do the same. Mr. Pierrepont replied that no such statement had been authorized by the prosecution. Isaac H. Surratt testified that his brother, the accused, is 23 years old. A recess was taken till 6 P. M., to give the defence time to secure the attendance of Rev. Father Boucher, a witness in the case. At that hour counsel stated to the Court that the witness had not yet arrived, and asked that his testimony might be taken afterward. This was not agreed to. John J. Reeves was recalled for the defence, and testified that he measured Surratt for a coat April 7, 1865. It was finally agreed that Father Boucher should be examined on Monday if he arrived, but if not that the case for the prosecution should be considered closed and the Court adjourned.

By the arrival of the ship *Centurion* at San Francisco we have news from China to June 3. The Chinese Government has addressed a dispatch to the Foreign Ministers complaining that certain Europeans are in the habit of supplying the insurgents with arms. The Hong Kong newspapers denounce the coolie trade as practiced by the Portuguese. They state that personal punishment is often inflicted by them upon Chinamen who refuse to ship, and that the ships engaged in the coolie trade are often commanded by men who kidnap women and young girls for vile purposes. The British merchants at Che Foo have presented a memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock setting forth the importance of Che Foo as a depot of trade for Northern China, and urging him to use his influence so that Che Foo may be made a free port. An affray had occured at Nagasaki between a European resident and a Japanese officer, during the progress of which the latter had drawn a sword and stabbed his adversary, who is not expected to survive.

By the arrival of the United States gunboat *Peoria* at Fortress Monroe, we have late news from the West Indies. The American bark *Palmos*, from New-York, had arrived at St. Thomas in distress. As she had a cargo of ordnance, and ordnance stores intended, it was believed, for the Chilian Government, the Spanish Consul at St. Thomas sent an express to the Governor of Porto Rico, urging her detention in that port. On the Governor's non-compliance with his request, the aggrieved Consul dispatched orders for two Spanish frigates to sail for St. Thomas forthwith. The appearance of four United States vessels, detached from the West India Squadron at the demand of the American Consul, prevented, however, the Spanish men-of-war from interfering with the movements of the American bark.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a large number of memorials, resolutions and communications on miscellaneous subjects were presented. A call of the Convention early in the session discovered the fact that there was not a quorum present, and after some animadversions on the part of several members upon the conduct of those who habitually absented themselves, the Convention adjourned.

### LOCAL.

The funeral services of the late John G. Bergen, Police Commissioner, took place yesterday at the house of the deceased at Gowanus, L. I. A large concourse of New-York and Brooklyn City Government officials and private citizens were in attendance. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment this morning. Appropriate resolutions were passed yesterday by the Boards of Health and Police Commissioners, testifying to the many good qualities of their late associate in office.

James Watson, conductor, and Philip Brodbrick, driver, of car No. 84 of the East Broadway and Avenue B line, were yesterday arrested upon the complaint of Miss Nellie Shanger, of No. 97 Cherry-street, who charges them with having violated her person while she was riding in their car on Friday night. The accused were held for trial by Justice Dodge. They strenuously deny their guilt.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there were forty-three cases on the calendar—seventeen for assault and battery, twenty-three for petit larceny, eleven for indecent assault, one for malicious mischief, one for violation of a city ordinance. There was not a single case of special importance on the calendar. The charges were for trivial offences only.

The number of deaths in the City, (including the public institutions,) for the week ending July 20, was 560, being an increase of 34 over the figures of the previous week, and a decrease of 802 as compared with the corresponding week of the year 1866.

There has been a further stay of proceedings in the case of Fitzgerald, convicted of murdering a young girl at Fort Schuyler in August last.

The Bureau of Permits has received $14,252 during the six months ending July 1.

## Race and Suffrage.

The two extraordinary assemblages of noted persons now fixing the attention of Europe are as conspicuous for the absence of representatives from one continent as for the presence of those from the others. At Paris, the capital of civilization, the Emperor crowns the splendid exhibition of its productions by the entertainment of Princes coming from almost all the quarters of the earth. At Rome, the capital of religion, the august congress brought together to assist at what may be either the agony or the resurrection of the Papacy, has summoned ecclesiastics out of almost every region of the globe. But among royalties from Europe and ambassadors from Asia who crowd one city, and patriarchs of the East and bishops of Mexico who throng the other, Africa sends neither prelate nor potentate. In that brilliant concourse of the rulers of civilized men she counts no personage; in that imposing council of religious chiefs she claims no vote. Even her contributions to that museum of the world's wonders are limited to the crude wealth bestowed on her by nature, unaided by the invention of genius or the finish of skill.

But it is neither new nor strange that the laggard in this triumphal progress should be Africa, which in the march of the human race has always brought up the rear. The southern half of the ancient world, excluding the strip along the Mediterranean basin, which is Asiatic or European in its origin, thought and career, has made no mark in history. She has given to the records of the race no polity, nor creed, nor hero, nor poem, nor invention. Not for want of time for development; since the latest researches of travelers confirm the conjectures of science, and assure us that her interior is the primal region of the globe, possibly the first peopled, certainly the least disturbed by convulsions of nature. Nor has she been denied the same stimulus and opportunity for advance which the rest of the world has improved. Knowledge, rising in the East and pouring its light through Greece over the breadth of Europe, even to the Northern Seas, illuminated Egypt as brightly and as early, but died into darkness beyond her borders. Commerce, planting along all other coasts colonies that have grown into States, and crossing the ocean to evoke a new world, has only pitched its tent on the edges of Africa, and still deals with her at arm's length in traffic for raw products and human chattels, unable to enter, to civilize and elevate her. Religion, mother of the charities that knit together in peace, and support of the laws that maintain in order the other nations, planted herself at the very first on the confines of Ethiopia, but is at this day impotent against the hideous idolatries beyond. Where is the cause of these failures to be found? There are climates as deadly, tribes as savage, natural obstacles as formidable, in the parts of the earth long ago redeemed to civilization. The Mexican coast is not more healthy, nor India more accessible, nor the New-Hollanders more mild. Why, then, has Africa always held the low rank among the nations which she still holds, except by reason of the low nature of her indigenous people? Putting aside the quarrels of physiologists and the strife over interpretations of Scripture upon the subject, there is no other satisfactory explanation of the historical facts than the inferiority of race.

From the point of degradation at which the negro thus stands on the other side of the ocean, it is proposed suddenly to lift him on this side to the highest level. We Americans suggest a patent process for reversing the conclusions of history. Out of penitence for the wrongs done to the race among us, and disregarding the depravation inflicted on even its natural character by those wrongs, we intend to try the generous but dangerous experiment of supporting it on the same plane with the master race of the world, and intrusting it with the master function of self-government. It is to be a trial on the grandest scale of Mr. Mill's plausible theory that political practice, without moral training, or even primary schooling, must produce political capacity. It is too late to inquire now whether the process might not wisely have been made more gradual, by training the rising generation for the responsibilities which everything in their past lives has tended to make their fathers unfit to assume. Nor is it of any use longer to discuss how much of fanatical zeal has concurred with generosity to precipitate the enfranchisement of the negro? It is a fixed fact, with which we have to deal practically. In no other country could the experiment be tried under conditions so favorable. His few wants, his habits of toil, a genial climate, and the cheapness of the land which his industry can acquire without resorting to the needless cruelty of confiscation, all combine to make the material life of the negro easier than the European peasant's. With freedom from competition in labor, encouraged by a friendly public sentiment, and watched over and aided in need by the Government, he is less likely to become a dangerous citizen than an English pauper would be if suddenly qualified to vote. As a race the blacks are docile, obedient to law, quick to perceive and ready to follow a superior intelligence, and however limited in mental capacity, at least as fit as the average of recent immigrants to discharge the ordinary duties of a citizen.

It is this very union of docility with ignorance which would make him dangerous by exposing him to the acts of those demagogues who, since the Government was founded, have wrought evil by using ignorance and indocility as their tools. Already the schoolmaster of such mischief is abroad on his bad errand. To leave that despicable nuisance of American politics to ply his selfish trade unchecked would be more unwise than to abandon the whole subject to the sport of chance.

First of all, the negro must be detached completely and forever from questions of national politics. With a friendly understanding of their common interest, he will become an element of harmony instead of discord between the North and South. Let Congress, which has decided his complete free status, decide and declare that it has nothing further to give him. No one generation of men has ever received so grand and complete a gift—for the Russian serf rose from a better position to a narrower liberty. Let the readmission of the States be frankly proclaimed as the condition and the complement of enfranchisement, not as a party tenet, but as a principle of justice. Let the suffrage be granted by like rule to the race by the several States of the North—let all schemes of confiscation be scouted as ignoble and useless vengeance, and the negro, passing at once into his place among the mass of citizens, without privilege or bar, ceases to become dangerous to the Republic through the manipulations of demagogues. No national arena, then, remaining open in which they can all be arrayed on one side under the stimulus of hope or fear, the interest of the blacks will be turned toward local politics in their several States. The same varieties of preference and party divisions being common to themselves and to their white fellow-citizens, they will complete their political education by discussion and votes upon subjects intelligible and of near and personal interest to themselves. The town-house is the elector's true school, not the Presidential poll. Then, let common schools, with compulsory attendance, if required, be everywhere established and maintained by State authority. The Southern States need not be ashamed to follow the example of generosity and foresight set by an individual, nor can Government incur any debt which will be more richly repaid than one in aid of the several States for this object. If the negro's capacity for training is limited, train him to that limit; he will be no worse a citizen for the training, which his children will continue and enlarge.

How to rule for the best two different races coexisting in great numbers on the same continent, is a problem which Providence has set us for solution. At first we were content to deal with it rudely and roughly, by Old World methods of domination and subjection. Slavery was but one of its phases. That form having vanished, the substance remains. We are now again attempting to solve it by the broader and more flexible process of New World ideas. Let us give them full scope, and trust the result to the Power which brought that race from its native continent to mingle it in intimate relations with our own, as in a half-way house to civilization. Then, as Ethiopia once stretched forth her hands in agony until we bid her lift them free, so when she stretches them forth again in gratitude for regeneration we shall have done well that we stayed them up in her hour of weakness.

## Crossing the Streets.

Pedestrians in New-York are indebted to the present Police administration for the discovery that they have rights on the roadway which knights of the order of the carter are bound to respect. These cavaliers, erected into a privileged class by the licensing system, surpass any aristocracy in arrogance and indifference to business. To do a little job in their line is a matter of condescension for which no fee can ever be quite large enough; but to go out of their way a little, or hurry, or accept a moderate compensation in the way of business, would be a sacrifice worse than a week's idleness. This, however, is but the normal dignity of the American workingman, for which we are all bound to rejoice and give thanks. When the license monopoly and the legal rates which have upheld the high estate of this order for fifty weeks of the year are coolly set aside by themselves during the only two weeks in which the demand for cartmen is half equal to the supply, and we are obliged, in defiance of the law, to pay about five dollars an hour for their services, we are tempted to feel that the dignity of labor is getting rather steep, and render our homage with a certain reluctance. Nevertheless, all these are matters of bargain and choice, and we forbear to complain, lest we be peremptorily remanded to draw our own cart. These are tributes which we cheerfully pay for the protection of home industry in one of its feeblest forms; for if there is a feebler form of industry than laziness, we don't know it. There are other issues, however, in which we have had no voice. We would like to get across the street sometimes. And sometimes, when the equestrian orders have no use for the particular spot lying in our way, permission is graciously accorded. Otherwise we must get under or over the vehicles; for to wait for them to get by, one must be as simple as the old lady who sat down by the stream with a similar hope. Now, an Irish procession on Saint Patrick's day is a thing not to be trifled with. But, then, it comes only once a year, and it also comes to an end. Not so with the interminable procession of carts. And it is a wonderfully impenetrable procession; not a joint in its harness. The noses of the horses lap over the tails of the carts like the scales of behemoth, and may as hardly be separated. What particular advantage in the matter of progress is to be gained by thus dovetailing together and cutting off all communication between opposite sides of the street, may be a mystery to the uninitiated, who only calculate the results of motion. But these wise fellows understand it. They realise that union is strength, and that, *per contra*, if a gap anywhere in their phalanx be opened, a succession of interlopers might dispute the passage and delay the procession. Besides, it were an ignoble concession to allow as of right an opening for mere foot passengers between the equestrian ranks. So they hold every inch as tenaciously as the members of the *queues* at the Pôst-office. An old resident was astonished the other day by the actual pulling up of a horse to let him cross the street. Never having experienced such a civility before in his life, and suspecting a miracle, he looked up to see from what quarter of the heavens the grace had descended; but the wonder was explained by the dark face of the driver, one of the African race—those Frenchmen of America, for native politeness.

After all this, it is interesting to watch the progress of Police instruction as to the right of transit at the principal ferries and meetings of thoroughfares. Here crowds of persons, including scores or hundreds at once of delicate ladies and young children, had from time immemorial been accustomed to wait for long processions of carts to file past, watching to run the gauntlet through any unavoidable hiatus that might occur between the successive relays. Now a division of the waiting is effected. A stream of vehicles is stopped, while a boat load of foot passengers is marshaled across the street. If a lady and two children get a fair start for the other side, woe to the Jehu who essays to run them down in mid career. The officer's whip is no respecter of the persons even of cart horses, and the bold charioteer is flung back, foaming out execrations, to wait while the feeble antagonist passes on unscathed even of terror.

All this is good and refreshing to the soul, and worthy of devout thanks to Heaven and the Metropolitan Police. But we sometimes witness things we would rather not. It is probably the right of a "solitary horseman" to keep on his way slowly over a crossing where there is nobody just then in the way for him to run over. We apprehend that the watch may not bid him stand merely because somebody intends to go across. When, therefore, a single carman, unconnected with a procession, and giving plenty of room before and behind him, is jerked up by the policeman and forced to give precedence to coming foot-passengers, the indiscretion is not pleasing to any of those concerned; and it becomes especially unpleasing when the man's naturally indignant remonstrances result in his being angrily forced off to the side of the street and silenced with a threat of arrest. Very discreet and cool officers are needed in the jam of our streets; and, indeed, it is hard to say where they are not needed, or where they are most needed. Probably no general instructions could meet all cases properly. The aim of the officer should be to inculcate by his authority mutual accommodation between horse and foot, and respect for each other's equal rights. If any rough-shod brute would drive into a crowd of passengers and compel them to make way, or put a timid woman to her speed to escape his hoofs, let him be stopped without ceremony. But let space and delay be mutually accorded for passengers between vehicles, and for vehicles between passengers. Any extreme protection to the weaker, any aggressive action against the aggressors, will bring up a law suit some day that may result in a strict definition of rights on one part sure to trench on the rights of the other part, as any general rule must do where mutual concession is the only possible way to get on; and the end will be, the end of Police protection at the street-crossings.

## The Tenth National Saengerfest.

Our German immigration brings elements of grace as well as solidity into the wonderful human structure which Providence is building on the broad reserved area of the New World. Music, the most penetrating and humanizing of arts, owns Germany for her cradle and her home, and has given not only to German masters her deepest inspiration, but to the German population her broadest endowment. The original framework of the New World nation was laid in rugged moral and intellectual strength, like the rocky skeleton of the continent. Afterward comes the filling and rounding up with warmer flesh and more exuberant life; and to this no race now appears destined to contribute more richly than that which at the present season annually draws public attention to its beautiful and characteristic national festival. The Saengerfest is one of the noblest types by which the quality of a race could be illustrated—pure, peaceful, ennobling; and its preëminence among German national characteristics is a loftier distinction than Olympian games or martial reviews. Welcome, then, to the Saengerfest! to the children of that deep-souled Fatherland, and the harmonies that herald them wherever they spread.

Our correspondents have already laid before the readers of the Times the particulars of the great musical celebration of the last week in Philadelphia; and they have been read, undoubtedly, with the interest which the novel scale as well as pleasing nature of the festival naturally excites. A gathering of over one hundred musical societies and four thousand trained amateur singers, from all quarters of a land so large as ours—this annually, annually increasing, and indeed only yet in its infancy: is indeed something wonderful and charming in America. And whence but from Germany—through the providential movement of Germany to our shores—could we have gained such a beautiful institution as this? We are proud to have it called "National," and to adopt it as American.

We notice that of the one hundred and eight societies present at the festival, between forty and fifty, or nearly one half, embracing some fourteen hundred members, were from the city and suburbs of New-York. It is, perhaps, still more remarkable that of the five prizes for singing, the same city and suburbs carried off the first four, the fifth and last only falling to Baltimore. This circumstance is qualified, however, by the fact that the score or so of Philadelphia societies, acting as the hosts of the occasion, courteously resigned the competition entirely to their guests. In evidence of the interest of the public in the exercises, it may be stated that the prize concert was attended by an audience of three thousand, and the grand parade, closing with the distribution of prizes, drew a concourse of forty thousand persons. These are handsome evidences of the public approval by the moderate and quiet population of Philadelphia.

The next National Saengerfest is to be held in Baltimore. A marked improvement in the proficiency of the singers, since the last previous anniversary, was noticed by the connoisseurs who attended the concerts at Philadelphia; and the wish we express will be universally seconded that every successive demonstration may prove more skillful, more delightful and more magnificent than its predecessor.

## Madison-square and City Adornment.

From being a ruin and a nuisance Madison-square is fast becoming sightly and respectable. The walks are fairly worked; the shrubbery is cared for—so far as it has survived—and the new fence is simple and neat, and has the appearance of being substantial. The keeper's new house, though by no means the elegant structure demanded in such a place, will, if properly painted, not be offensive. New seats have been furnished, and the shade of the trees is being much more frequented both by children and adults as a place of comfort. It would be well if there should be no more double but many more single seats. The importance of providing in this City many more places of out-door enjoyment is by no means appreciated. Every American traveler in European countries is struck by the large numbers who, in the great cities, find comfortable and healthy out-of-door places of rest and enjoyment. If the improvement of this park was at all prompted by the fact that the public disgust with its previous condition last Winter nearly secured the passage of a law placing this and the other City parks in the charge of the Commissioners of the Central Park, we yet hope it is in part also the result of improved public taste, of higher qualifications in the Street Commissioners' Department, and of a more wholesome regard for public decency and comfort.

There is yet much to be done to make this park and its surroundings and City sidewalks what they should be; and we beg to submit two or three suggestions to those in authority.

In the first place, the huge, disgusting advertising boards should be removed. They would disgrace a Tartar village; they are useless; they are of evil example, and are an encroachment upon public rights and enjoyments, and they most advertise the official abuses that allow them to be erected. Is it true that their toleration is the price of certain persons being allowed to enter certain places of amusement without purchasing tickets, as unofficial people must? If so, who are the persons and what officers tolerate such abuses?

Another improvement would be the removal of the fountain from the City Hall Park to Madison-square. As it is rather too large, cut it down, giving it three or four equal circular sides. It will not be the less pleasing in shape.

It is also desirable to set out proper trees in and around the park where any have died—not little sickly sticks—and put good soil under them, and take care that they grow up erect. Half the trees that die meet that fate because no good soil is put under them, and they are not properly set. Look at the difference between young trees in the Central Park and in the other City parks.

In setting trees along the sidewalks about parks, as well as elsewhere, it seems to be forgotten that most of the dirt there is dug from cellars or embankments, and will not sustain a tree in health. Let there be plenty of rich earth provided. Above all, let there be at least one foot of open space all around every tree between the flagstone and the tree. Half our trees are choked—literally garroted—by the flagstones. The Street Department treats trees as it does lamp-posts and hydrants, as if they were never to be any larger, and would be enduring in proportion as they are tightly pressed between two or more sharp flagstones. The result is, that the trees do not attain any considerable size, the planting of them is discouraged, most of them alive are sickly and deformed, and New-York is made more ugly instead of being shaded and adorned by inexpressible comfort and beauty through the growth of regular and graceful trees. If the authorities will only set an example, and give such orders to its laborers as will tend to preserve rather than to destroy trees, New-York in a few years may possess what adds so great attractions to many American and foreign cities. No one fails to admire the beautiful trees along the new streets and boulevards of Paris, Milan or Brussels, or to remark that a free space covered with open iron work surrounds each tree. To wound one of these trees is a penal offence, and might subject the offender to summary punishment on the spot; but any one wishing to see the contrast of New-York, and having curiosity for such a vandal sight, may, on Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, see two graceful trees, the growth of many years, and before carefully preserved in front of a church, which within thirty days have had their roots nearly but fatally cut away by some barbarous City layer-of-flagstones, in order that the stones might lay squarely down! Such things almost daily occur and they are disgraceful to all concerned. Thousands of dollars are every year expended in rounding places into flagstones, so that they may closely fit up to trees, thereby insuring their early death; when it is the duty of the head of the department having the work in hand to see that no flagstone is laid within one foot, at least, of any tree. Can we not have a thorough, a money-saving, a civilized reform in this matter?

New-York is a great City, and it is time more attention was paid by the public authorities to what will contribute to make it beautiful and attractive. If one street could be lined with regular, healthy and beautiful trees, such as now grow along the Central Park, ten per cent. would be added to all the house lots upon it, and every year would increase the number of such streets. So many own the lots that harmony of action is not readily secured, and the City as yet has done nothing to aid it. When will it do so? Will not the present head of the Street Department inaugurate this reform?

Doctors and Medicine.—We find an anecdote floating around which the recent death of the celebrated Dr. Trousseau has revived, to the effect that this great practitioner would never permit the administration of a dose of medicine in his own family. "Yet," says a contemporary, "M. Trousseau made a handsome fortune by dosing other people's families, and it has often been noticed that the guardians of health are much more sparing of their drugs in their own families than in their general practice." Now, there may be a point of difference here worth while noticing. We suppose there is not a medical practitioner who will not confess that, with the bulk of his patients, he is unable to follow altogether his own judgment in regard to the administration of drugs. When people get "sick," or when they are troubled with any sort of ailment in any of their members or functions, they want "medicine;" they are determined to have medicine. They will confide in a doctor, and be willing to fee him, just in proportion as he administers to them large and frequent and horrid doses of various sorts of drugs; and if, instead of leaving a hieroglyphical prescription on every visit, he only gives such advice and directs such regimen as the case may need, the patient begins to suspect his skill, and is very apt to quarrel about his fees. So well is all this provided for by the profession, that curious means are often adopted to give the patient the impression that he is swallowing some terrific drug, when in reality he is only taking the most innocent substance, such as pure water or impure dough. We have known prescriptions directing a patient to take six drops of *Aqua Crotonis* (we suppose all our readers comprehend what that is) in a wineglassful of Croton water three times a day before meals; and as the nurse carefully mingled the half-dozen drops of Croton water with its kindred fluid, and gave them to the patient to gulp down, the latter fancied—and perhaps with justice—that his doctor was one of the most skillful and learned men in the world. At other times the Croton is directed to be colored, in order the better to satisfy the patient; and in regard to the pills of dough, it is often necessary to mix with them some dark impurity, to give their recipient perfect satisfaction. It is the *patients*, with their insatiable greed for drugs, who are most at fault in this whole matter. The practitioner has but limited control over their whims, and often considers it best to adapt himself, in some measure, to their fancies. Dr. Trousseau had *control* of his own family, and therefore could treat most of their ailments, as he could doubtless have treated a large proportion of the ailments of his patients, without resorting to drugs. At the same time, we have not a shadow of doubt that in case of necessity, he would have administered physic in his own family as quickly as in the families of other people.

## The Death of Commissioner Bergen—Status of the Police Board.

The not unexpected death of Commissioner John G. Bergen has cast a gloom over the county in which he resided, inflicted a heavy blow upon the people of the Metropolitan District, and opened an embarrassing question to the Governor of the State. Quiet, undemonstrative and easy natured as he undeniably was, Mr. Bergen was gifted in an extraordinary degree with the qualities of common sense, good judgment, sterling honesty and an indifference to the opinions of bad men, that eminently qualified him for his post of Police Commissioner. Between him and President Acton the most absolute cordiality and harmony of views existed, and he was never known to shrink from an emergency, or falter in a moment of danger. His loss as a citizen will be sincerely mourned, but we fear that as a public officer he will with difficulty only be replaced. In carrying out the provisions of the Excise and other laws, somewhat unpopular in their operation, President Acton has needed the moral support as well as the physical encouragement of his fellow Commissioners. For political and other reasons, which it would be idle to discuss at this late day, this support has not always been extended by certain members of the Board, but in the case of Commissioner Bergen there was never a question as to where he stood or what he indorsed—he was always firm and unyielding in the enforcement of the law as it stood, regardless of the feeling of friend or foe, and the consequent strength afforded the executive Commissioner was neither trifling nor unappreciated.

It has been rumored that in case of Commissioner Bergen's resignation or death, President Acton would feel it desirable for him to retire from the Board. We trust he will not lightly take so grave a step. With Gov. Fenton rests the responsibility of the new appointment, and it is by no means probable that he will deem it in the line of his duty to appoint a Commissioner whose reading of the laws will materially vary from that of Mr. Acton. With all his impetuosities and infirmities, the public have recognized in the President a man of energy, prudence, honesty and capability, and an officer of rare executive power. His loss would be at this time almost irreparable to the best people of the district, and at the same time a delightful bit of intelligence for the open and secret opponents of the laws he so rigorously enforces.

We are uninformed as to the intentions of Gov. Fenton, but learn incidentally that he proposes to appoint a moderate Republican, who agrees with President Acton in regard to the Excise Law, and favors the reformatory movements of the day quite as heartily as did the Commissioner whose death we sincerely mourn.

## Meeting of Justices at Richmond—Letter from Gen. Schofield.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, July 20.

The Justices of the Hustings Court will meet on Monday to consider a letter from Gen. Schofield which was sent to the Recorder to-day, in the case of Hovey, the teacher of the Freedmen, who was assaulted by Hotze. The other cases mentioned are those of persons charged with exhibiting "faro." Gen. Schofield's letter says:

> It is represented that the records of the Court of Hustings for six months show that the highest penalty imposed in the most aggravated case of assault and battery was $150, while in ordinary cases the penalty was a merely nominal fine and costs; that in the case of Hovey for an assault upon the brother of Hotze the same court thought proper to add to the fine of $150, imposed by the jury, thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, and that in the cases of William Snelling, William A. Duke and others, above referred to the Commonwealth, the attorney was permitted to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground, as stated in substance by the counsel for the defence, that where parties were born north of an imaginary line the judgment of the Court was set aside, and also that our Courts were now intended solely for the trial of Confederates.
>
> The action of the Court of Hustings in these three cases seems to require explanation. The above statements, therefore, are referred to you as one of the Justices of that Court, for any explanation you may wish to make.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> (Signed,) S. F. CHALFIN,
> Assistant Adjutant-General.

## Soldiers' Monument at Barre, Mass.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* describes a soldiers' monument recently erected there. It is thirty-five feet high, ten feet of it being Concord granite, finely cut, and the remainder of Italian marble. The granite plan is an octagon base, ten feet across, above which is a paneled square and elaborately chiseled scroll buttresses. On the front panel are the words, "Erected by the Town, 1866," in large raised letters; above this the cap and cornice pieces, on which rests the plinth of marble with paneled edges, containing in large raised letters the words, "Antietam, Newbern, Port Hudson and Gettysburgh," in which battles the largest losses of the town occurred. Above the plinth, which is five feet square and two feet thick, rises the die, a four feet cube, on the three paneled sides of which are the inscriptions: "Behold the Sacrifice," "The Union Lives," "Guard it Sacredly," under which are the names of the 63 (I incorrectly stated it as 62 in my last) men lost from Barre, in the order of their death. On the front panel is inscribed the sentence, "Joy for the returned, tears for those that come not," under which is an elaborate *bas relief*, representing the Soldier with the paraphernalia of War behind him, returned, and bowing to receive the crown of Victory that Peace, a beautiful female, surrounded by fruits and cereals, holds in her hands. Above the die an elegant scroll cap five feet square, then the flaked shaft with caps and cornices, and an eagle, with folded wings, but a sharp eye southward, complete the whole. A heavy iron fence twenty feet square, with walks, embellish the park.

## The President and the Surratt Case.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* speaks as follows of Stephen F. Cameron, the witness in the Surratt case recently pardoned by the President:

> "The President has no knowledge of any suggestion ever having been made that the pardon of Stephen F. Cameron was required in order that he might be qualified to testify in the Surratt case. All that is known, or was made known to Mr. Johnson when the pardon was granted, is set forth in the petition of Cameron, which states under oath that he is a citizen of Cecil County, Md., and has resided in Canada and Europe for the last two years; that he comes within the seventh and tenth exceptions in the proclamation of the President, of May 29, 1865; that he was born in Philadelphia, and had resided most of his time in Cecil County, Md., and was there living when the war broke out. In June, 1861, he went to Virginia, and in July of the same year he received a commission from the Confederate Government as Chaplain in the Southern army, and held that commission until the end of the war; that he was, from time to time, on detached service for the Confederate Government in Canada and parts of the Southern States; that he has a wife and three children, who reside, and have always resided, in the State of Maryland.

## Silver Palace Excursion.

The daily line of Silver Palace cars between this City and Chicago will be inaugurated on Monday next, and not on Tuesday, as incorrectly stated in the Times of Friday. At 9:30 A. M. on that day the excursion party leaves this City, foot of Liberty-street, and reaches Altoona at 9:20 P. M.; Alliance at 5:40 A. M. Tuesday, Fort Wayne at 2:50 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 o'clock the same evening. Returning, the party leaves Chicago at 7 A. M. Thursday, and arrives in New-York at 7 P. M. Saturday. The railroad officers and their guests anticipate a royal time in their silver palaces.

## WASHINGTON.

### AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, July 20.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress to-day, particularly of the House, have been of a very curious if not remarkable character. The Senate opened with an attempt to rescind the resolution of adjournment passed yesterday, and as it had not yet been sent to the House, Mr. Chandler moved that the Secretary be directed to hold it until the question was decided.

Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, made this order, when Senator Grimes called his attention to the fact that he was going beyond the duties of his position; that he had no control over the resolution after it had passed the Senate, and that it was the Secretary's duty to take it to the House at once. This view was concurred and the resolution at once sent over. Mr. Chandler not having voted in the affirmative yesterday his motion to reconsider was ruled out of order. In the House the Senate's amendment to adjourn until December was disagreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 72. It went back to the Senate, and that body refused to accede and asked a Committee of Conference. This the House agreed to, and Messrs. Pike, Beaman and Butler were appointed on the part of the House. About 3 o'clock the Committee returned and made report that they had agreed upon Thursday, Nov. 21, as the time to which Congress should adjourn. This report was agreed to by the House—yeas 61, nays 46. Now comes the sharpest piece of strategy that has yet been attempted by the advocates of impeachment. It is shown that all efforts thus far to get the Judiciary Committee to report their evidence on the impeachment case had been futile. Mr. Stevens announced, no longer ago than yesterday, that he hoped never to hear the subject mentioned again. But last night and this morning, so many of the opponents of impeachment left for their homes that the impeachers, on counting noses, found themselves in a small majority, though really no stronger in number than they were at the last vote on the subject several days ago. About 3 o'clock Mr. Logan offered a harmless resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to submit and print their reports at the same time that they submitted their evidence, viz.: at the commencement of the next session. Mr. Schenck, with an air of triumph and excessive confidence, moved an amendment, which, as an independent proposition, could not have been got before the House, that the Committee be instructed to report their evidence forthwith. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 57, nays 43. Ross (Democrat) voted in the affirmative, and Boutwell, the leader of the impeachment movement, in the negative, because, as he said, the Committee should not be compelled to submit the evidence without the accompanying reports. Messrs. Baker and Van Horn, of New-York, and Windom, also changed their votes from yea to nay for like reason. The proceedings which followed will show how the impeachers had the tables turned upon them, and were literally hoist by their own petard. The passage of the resolution occurred about one hour and a half before the time set for adjournment. The Committee were taken by surprise, but immediately called a meeting in their room and resolved to obey the resolution. Their papers were a good deal scattered, and it took some time to get them in shape for presentation. But a little before 4 o'clock a huge pile of manuscript, several feet high, and various bundles of papers were laid on the desk of Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee, and the clerk of the Committee stood guard over them. In the meantime, at 3:25, Mr. Noell, of Missouri, had got the floor for an hour under the rules on a foolish resolution about the Republican Party and the public patronage. This would consume the time all but five minutes. He made a humorous and ridiculous speech, but was so badgered by members that he sat down ten minutes before his time was up. Logan had attempted to get in another resolution to allow extra mileage, which was ruled out of order, and other minor proceedings took up the time until 4:20. In the meantime some of the impeachment men had been reflecting on the effect of placing before the country such a mass of unsifted evidence without the presentation of the salient points by exhaustive reports, and they came to the conclusion that a mistake had been made, so Mr. Covode thought he would remedy it. It was known that the minority report was made, and if the evidence could be accompanied by that report, it was all that the impeachers desired, and he offered a resolution to that effect. Mr. Wilson was on his feet ready to report, but Mr. Covode's resolution being objected to, the latter, singularly unconscious of the blunder he was making for his own cause, demanded a suspension of the rules. A division was called for, and no quorum voted. Covode, pursuing his object unmindful of the fact that but three minutes of the session remained, demanded tellers. Somebody called for the yeas and nays, and before the question as to how the vote should be taken was decided, the clock tolled the hour of 4:30, the gavel fell, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned until Nov. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, leaving Mr. Covode standing in his seat utterly nonplussed at the situation, and the conviction rapidly dawning in the minds of those who had set him on that they had been beaten by their own crazy eagerness to have everything their own way. The House was adjourned, the evidence was not in, and the mass of manuscript was carted back to the Committee-room, where the Committee immediately met and unanimously resolved that, as they had been unable to present the report, by intervention of other business, the injunction of secrecy was still effectual, and the public will not get the evidence until next Winter.

The Judiciary Committee will on Monday consider the force of the various resolutions directing them to report and print the evidence in the impeachment case. It is quite probable that they will adhere to their determination not to make it public until the next session.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The President did not visit the Capitol to-day, as usual on the last day of the session, to sign bills, and the Committee who waited on him to inform him that Congress was about to adjourn did not get back until fifteen minutes after adjournment, and made their report to the Clerk. The last communication from the President was a message that he had signed the Indian Bill, being the substitute for the Senate bill, which authorizes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to send a Commission to treat with the hostile tribes. The Equal Rights Bill, giving to colored men in the District of Columbia the rights to hold office and sit on juries, was not signed, being subjected to a pocket veto.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Horace Greeley's nomination as Minister to Austria created much surprise. Motion was made in Executive Session to act immediately on it, but Mr. Tipton objected, and as that carried it over for one day it thereby goes over until next session.

McClernand, Minister to Mexico, was rejected.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, July 20.

PUBLICATION OF CABINET PROCEEDINGS.

The President of the United States sent a message to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution inquiring whether a certain publication

in the papers of the country on the 21st of June last contained a complete and full record of the proceedings of the President and Cabinet in regard to the interpretation of the Reconstruction acts, and whether said publication was made by authority of the President. In compliance with the request he states that it was made by proper authority, and that it comprises the proceeding in Cabinet relative to those acts of Congress upon which, after the opinions of the heads of the several Executive Departments, he had announced his own conclusions. Other questions arising from these acts have been under consideration, upon which, however, no final conclusion has been reached. No publication in reference to them has been authorized by him; but should it at any time be deemed proper and advantageous to the interests of the country to make these or any other proceedings of the Cabinet public, authority for their publication will be given by the President. He incloses a copy of the publication of the instructions based on the Executive decision.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for National Banks reported to-day, were as follows: For circulating notes, $340,631,500; for deposits of public moneys, $38,897,950; total, $379,529,450. During the week there has been received by the Treasurer of the United States $500,500 in fractional currency, and forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York $100,000, United States Depository at Pittsburgh $50,000, National Banks and others, $375,089 50; total, $475,089 50.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $46,350, making the total amount issued up to date $303,250,626. From this is deducted the amount of currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $4,465,662, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,787,564.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $385,400.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $693,910 82, making the total amount for the week ending to-day $3,230,376 40, and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year $17,593,234 64.

SERENADE TO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

Mr. Speaker COLFAX and Messrs. STEVENS, WADE and SUMNER were serenaded to-night. The serenade party first proceeded to Mr. STEVENS' residence, opening the music with the "Last Rose of Summer," and following with the "Ivy Green." Mr. STEVENS was ill and unable to respond to the compliment. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, stated so to the serenading party, and made a brief address, being followed by Mr. JUDD, M. C., of Illinois, and Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Their speeches were well received and highly applauded. The band then proceeded to the National Hotel to serenade Mr. WADE and Speaker COLFAX. Mr. WADE was not present, but Mr. COLFAX came to the balcony and responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There are two kinds of serenades in Washington—the first when members arrive to enter on the discharge of their duties; and the last when, after the close of their labors, they are about to start to their homes. As Holy Writ declares that he who taketh off his armor has more right to be proud than he who putteth it on, I value this mark of your regard more highly because, our work being completed, you mean by it, "Well done, good and faithful servants." [Applause.] Congress sincerely desired to avoid this Midsummer session. They passed the Military Reconstruction Bills last March. The President vetoed them on the explicit ground that they made the military commander supreme and absolute over the people of the late rebellious States. Congress accepted his construction of them, and repassed them over his veto. They were cordially indorsed by the loyal people of the North, and acquiesced in more readily than had been expected by the people of the South. Soon it became apparent that under them loyalty would triumph in most of the Southern States, and then the President vetoed his own veto, and promulgated a decision of his Attorney-General, that under these laws the military commanders were mere policemen, subordinate to the Provisional Governments over which they had been placed; the army but a *posse comitatus*, to enforce the decrees of the rebel Governors and Mayors, and that every rebel was to be his own register. The people, surprised at these decisions, appealed to the Congress in which they placed such deserved confidence, to reassemble, and from Maine to California they came hither to resume their legislative authority, and to so declare the meaning of their legislation that no legal sophistries of any Attorney-General could mistify it. Vetoed again, they repassed it by a vote of four to one, and it has gone on the statute-book as one of the laws, which the President, by his constitutional oath, must take care to have faithfully executed. Some, I know, condemn Congress for having done too much in its past legislation, and some for having done too little; but I think it has struck the golden mean, firm and yet prudent, courageous without undue excitement, inflexible and yet wise. The President in his last veto denounces this military despotism, as he calls it, and declares that Congress has subjected the South to a tyranny most intolerable. We have heard these charges of military despotism before, during the war, from the party which so bitterly opposed his election three years ago. Every act tending to strengthen the Government, such as the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, trials by Court-martial, and so forth, was denounced as a military despotism; but the people rendered their verdict and it could not be reversed. Instead of tyranny, the key-note of the Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty, and God helping us we shall stand by it until it is crowned with triumph. [Applause.] I will use no word of disrespect toward the President, for although differing with him in policy as wide as the poles, I respect the office which he fills, and prefer argument to invective. When I listened yesterday to Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk of the House, as he read the bold and defiant message of the President, I could not but feel that in the whole of it he arraigned himself far more than the Congress which he addressed. All parties agree that he spoke correctly when, in his North Carolina proclamation of May, 1865, he declared that all the civil Governments of the South had been destroyed by the rebellion. He then, without calling Congress together, went on with the work of reconstruction in the absence of all law upon the subject. Has Congress made State Governments subordinate to the military power? So did the President. Has Congress provided for the calling of State Conventions?—so did the President. Has Congress authorized the ratification?—so did the President. But he ordered conventions by his Executive fiat, and recognized their constitutions without their being submitted to the people. Congress required the people, the registered voters, to call the Convention themselves, and then to approve or reject their work by popular vote. [Applause.] Has Congress required the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provided that those whom the nation had made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not. But the results of his policy strikingly contrast with the result of ours. The nation looked on to see what fruits would result from his action and what they were. In nearly every State the rebel power resumed its authority and became dominant in their executive, legislative and judicial departments,—the vagrant and labor laws virtually reënslaving the emancipated, followed by murders, outrages, riots and massacres, crowned the whole. Loyal men were underfoot and the revivified spirit of rebellion was triumphant. With our duty to our country and on our oaths we could not affirm and legalize this policy, and hence the legislative action we have since taken. Approved in the past we have been. I cannot doubt even a more triumphant indorsement hereafter. [Applause.] The President appeals to the ballot-box; so do we, and by its decision we are willing to stand or fall. In 1862, in the darkest hour of the war, amid disaster and reverse, the ballot-box sustained us and returned a Republican majority to Congress. In 1864 we were compelled to accept all the odium of conscription, the heavy burdens of taxation necessary for our national credit, and to keep our flag flying in the field, the charges of our enemies that men were being drafted from their homes to free negroes and the denunciations against the war as a failure; but with the simple motto of "Our Country," under the lead of our noble President—would to God he were living to-day—we won a magnificent triumph. [Applause.] In 1866, when President JOHNSON turned his back on the party which elected him; traversed the country, making speeches to be read by millions, denouncing us; with his whole Cabinet against us, with but one honored exception, [applause and cries of "STANTON,"] with the whole power and patronage of the Government thrown in the scale of our enemies, we appealed again to the ballot-box, winning the most magnificent victory ever known in our political history. [Applause.] But this will be eclipsed by the coming victory of 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the Government men who will be faithful to liberty, justice and loyalty. We ask no more, and will accept no less, and this victory will be swelled by the votes of the reconstructed South. When they return, as they will, in accordance with the terms prescribed in our legislation, they will return with magnificent majorities for the right. [Applause.] They will come back, led as they must be, by those who have been faithful to the Union in its darkest hours. They will join with us of the North, under the inspiring influence of free labor and free men, in the march of prosperity and power, and will join with them in so legislating, that hereafter in this noble land there shall be no man so poor, so humble, so obscure, that he cannot look up to the American flag as his unfailing protection, and to the ballot, which shall vindicate his rights in his own right hand: [applause;] and all the loyal people shall say "Amen" and "Amen." [Loud applause.]

The serenading party then proceeded to the residence of Senator SUMNER and paid him a like compliment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has dispatches from Commander EARL ENGLISH, commanding the United States steamer *Iroquois*, announcing his safe arrival at Simons Bay, South Africa, after a most boisterous passage of thirty-two days from Rio. The dispatch is dated May 28, and states that on the morning of the 16th of that month, in latitude 32 degrees 75 minutes, longitude 7 degrees 32 minutes west, there was experienced a very severe cyclone, in which the *Iroquois* lost her starboard waistboat, and wrenched the head of the mainmast. Commander ENGLISH states that the seas upon that occasion were heavier than he had ever seen in his experience of over a quarter of a century. On his arrival at Simons Bay he found there the United States steamer *Unadilla*, Lieut.-Commander BAKER, and the *Aroostook*, Lieut.-Commander BEARDSLEE. He states:

"We have heard that a most malignant fever is raging at Mauritius within the past five weeks; over 17,000 deaths have taken place and there is yet no abatement in the disease."

Dispatches have also been received from A. R. MURRAY, commanding the *Augusta*, dated Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, June 9. The crew and officers are well. The *Augusta* has been to Porto Praya, and would sail for Barbados on the 11th of June *en route* for the United States, where she would be due on the 13th inst.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT FAYAL.

The Secretary of State has forwarded to the Treasury Department a copy of a dispatch received by him from the United States Consul at Fayal, dated June 9, giving an account of a volcanic eruption which occurred in the sea about nine miles to the westward of the Island of Tieceira. The villages of Serreta, Milayres and Raminha suffered much from the earthquake, but fortunately unattended by loss of life. The volcano was in action on the 6th of June. The Consul writes: "As this is a very deplorable event, already affecting the comfort and happiness of many persons and the safety of navigators, I hasten to communicate it to you, and shall avail of every opportunity to inform you of its progress."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A circular, by order of Gen. O. O. HOWARD, has just issued from the Freedman's Bureau, providing for the appointment of all clerks and citizen agents in the Bureau by the Commissioner or higher authority. Assistant Commissioners are instructed to recommend for such appointments only those whose capacity and fitness for the duties required are well known, and such as can take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862; always bearing in mind that the preference is to be given to those men who have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the army of the United States during the rebellion. The prescribed oath must be taken by the person appointed before entering upon his duties.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs at the ports below-mentioned from July 7 to 13, inclusive:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York | $2,078,940 17 |
| Boston | 190,700 00 |
| Philadelphia | 231,384 33 |
| Baltimore | 173,801 62 |
| New-Orleans | 94,727 06 |
| Total | $2,769,553 18 |

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The President to-day nominated HORACE GREELY as Minister to Austria, but an objection having been made to the consideration of the subject, it went over under the rule, which prevents a nomination being acted upon the same day it is sent, unless by unanimous consent.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate took no definite action on the nomination of Col. CAPRON as Commissioner of Agriculture. JOHN NETHERLAND, of Texas, was confirmed as Minister to Bolivia, and the following-named gentlemen Consuls:

Benjamin Tripp, Jr., of Massachusetts, at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands. Stephen Higginson, Jr., of Massachusetts, at Batavia. McLeod Murphy at Tobasco. Rufus Mead, of Vermont, at San Juan del Sur. Elisha Lee, of Connecticut, at Guayaquil. A. Lacombe at Puerto Cabello, and Mr. J. Gonzales at Martinique.

The Senate rejected JOHN A. MCCLERNOND, of Illinois, as Minister, and MARCUS OTTERBURG as Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico; also, E. C. LOOMIS as Minister to Hayti.

The Senate adjourned before the President could receive information of these and other rejections.

The following named nominations were confirmed:

*Postmasters*—Michael Dunn, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Edmund Sallinger, Gonzales, Texas; Samuel B. Morgan, West Meriden, Conn.; Orpheus M. Beebe, Owasso, Mich.

Stephen S. Treen to be Register and Richard Hurley to be Receiver of Public Moneys at the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho Territory; David Talmadge, Commissioner on the part of the United States under the treaty with Venezuela; Austin J. Mattingly, Marshal of the Consular Court at Bankok, Siam; Oscar C. Averill, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-seventh District, New-York; Henry L. Bryant, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Ninth District, Illinois; Denard Runeley, Collector of Customs, District of Wilmington, N. C.; E. Broochus, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, New-Mexico; Nicholas H. Owings, Register of Land Office at Fair Play, Colorado; William H. Heutis, Warden of Jail in District of Columbia.

The following nominations were rejected:

James Luttrill, Receiver at Land Office at Fair Play, Colorado Territory; David L. Hammond, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; T. Scott Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Osaca, Japan.

*Register of Land Office*—Leonard B. Ayres, Marysville, Cal.

*Assessor of Internal Revenue*—Joseph P. Soutmayer, First District of Ohio.

*Receivers of Public Moneys*—Hugh F. Waddell, Natchitoches, La.; Alexander L. Field, New-Orleans, La.; Thomas Holliday, Ironton, Mo.; H. A. B. Johnson, Boonville, Mo.

*United States Attorney*—John B. Pennington, Delaware.

*Inspector-Generals United States Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel*—Major Nelson H. Davis, Major Totten and Major Roger Jones.

Surgeon J. H. Baxter, United States Volunteers, late Chief Medical Officer, Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, was confirmed by the Senate as Medical Purveyor, United States Army. This promotion in no way interferes with the completion of the medical report of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, upon which, in accordance with an act of Congress, Dr. Baxter is now engaged.

## *CHINA AND JAPAN.*

### Government Complaints Against Foreign Ministers—The Portuguese Coolie Trade Denounced—The Opening of Che Foo as a Free Port Advocated—Marine Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 19.

The ship *Centurion*, from Hong Kong June 3, has arrived.

The Chinese Government has addressed a dispatch to the Foreign Ministers complaining that certain Europeans are in the habit of supplying the insurgents with arms. The Government also requests that more care be exercised by the Foreign Consuls so that passports be not issued to persons of doubtful character.

The Hong Kong newspapers denounce the Coolie trade as practiced by the Portuguese. They state that personal punishment is often inflicted upon Chinamen who refuse to ship, and that other undue means are also used to make them change their determination. They also give instances of the kidnapping of girls and women, who are carried off in various manners for purposes of prostitution. Men are violently carried off and shipped to South America as Coolies. The papers call upon civilized nations to stop this horrible traffic, even if it should be necessary to disperse the Portuguese engaged in it.

The British merchants at Che Foo have presented a memorial to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, stating the importance of Che Foo as a depot of trade for Northern China and the advantages that will accrue from the importation of goods directly from England, and asking him to use his influence with the Chinese Government, so that Che Foo may be made a free port.

A most daring robbery has been committed at the British Concession at Hankow. Two coolies in charge of a box of treasure belonging to the bark India, were attacked by a band of Chinamen, and MARBUND, who had the principal charge of the treasure, was carried off together with the treasure.

A Japanese officer at Nagasaki, while walking along the streets, was accidentally jostled by a European. The officer became very indignant about it when the European immediately struck him over the head with a stick. The officer forthwith drew a short shord and stabbed the European in the back and neck. The wounded man was not expected to survive. The offender was arrested and handed over to the Japanese authorities.

The steamship *Golden Age* sailed to-day for Panama with $907,824 in treasure, of which $664,144 is for New-York.

The steamship *Oriflamme*, from Portland, Oregon, with 175,000 in treasure, and the steamship *Idaho*, from Victoria, with $193,000 in treasure, arrived here to-day.

The Oregon and British Columbia news is unimportant.

Flour and wheat are quiet, without change in quotations.

The *Golden Age* takes to-day 1,252 bbls. flour for New-York.

Legal-tenders are quoted at 72¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 20.

The bark *Floris*, from Boston, has arrived.

The Flour market has improved in tone; Extra is quoted at $6 50 and Superfine at $5 50. Wheat—Receipts light and market firm at $1 70@$1 80. Barley excited and advanced 5c.@10c.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $4,500; Crown Point, $1,225; Yellow Jacket, $900; Gould & Curry, $855; Chollar, $450; Kentucky, $400; Belcher, $316; Ophir, $330; Imperial, $200; Overman, $160; Empire Mills, $180.

Legal tenders are quoted at 72¼.

## *RECONSTRUCTION.*

### Letter from John Minor Botts to the Colored Men of Virginia—An Address by Gov. Pierpoint.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 20—11 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has written a letter to "JAMES H. BANNISTER, ALEXANDER JACKSON and other colored friends," and, after a very lengthy exposition of his views of the situation, lays down the following platform of principles which are to actuate him in his course at the forthcoming Convention. The letter will appear in the *Whig* of Monday:

*First*—That secession is not a blunder simply, but a crime to be punished.

*Second*—That the first allegiance of every citizen is to his country and not to his State, which is only a component part of his country.

*Third*—A liberal and enlarged system of education for all at the public expense.

*Fourth*—Imperial suffrage and equality in political and legal rights, without regard to race or color.

*Fifth*—Free thought, free speech and a free press, without licentiousness or depravity, throughout free America.

*Sixth*—The recognition and perpetuation of universal liberty, whether heretofore constitutionally perfected or otherwise.

*Seventh*—The maintenance of the public faith and credit by the payment of the public debt created for the perpetuation of American liberty, and the repudiation of the Confederate debt created for our enslavement.

*Eighth*—Encouragement to Northern Republicans to settle among us as freeholders or lease-owners, as far preferable to the scheme now on foot to introduce Irish and German Democratic voters as common laborers.

*Ninth*—To give elevation and responsibility to labor, that industry in all honorable pursuits may be appreciated.

*Tenth*—Universal amnesty and restoration to the great body of the people, who were misled or seduced into the war by the more artful or wicked men, but exclusion from all political power hereafter to those who were instrumental, either by speaking, writing or preaching, in bringing on the war. This is nothing more nor less than they would do with all opposed to them if they had they had the power.

Gov. Pierpoint made a long address at Whitesville yesterday to a large crowd of citizens, among whom were many of the most respectable gentlemen of the county. The chief points of his discourse were where he remarked that the white men of the South have a great and weighty responsibility thrown upon them. They have had the means of education and experience in government. It is their duty as citizens and friends of their country to aid and advise the colored people honestly and faithfully to the proper discharge of their new responsibilities. They had but one country and one destiny, and must live together; their interests are mutual; the one class cannot prosper without the prosperity of the other. As to those in Virginia who are opposed to the Republican Party, he did not know what they wanted or what they were in favor of. At one time they are calling upon the white people not to register or to vote, and to preserve a masterly inactivity, and at another urging the white men of the State to form a party in opposition to the colored people. At a crisis like this is there patriotism, wisdom or sound policy in such a course? As certain as such a step is taken it will eventuate in a conflict of races, and who can now adequately picture the ruin which it will bring upon the country and the people? His object was to combine all white men and black men who truly love their country and desire its prosperity and glory into one great harmonious organization, and call it the Republican Party, that they may unite in reconstructing the State Government upon a basis as enduring as truth, and then to merge itself into the great national republican party of the country. The principles of that party are well defined and may be briefly summed up as follows: To cultivate harmony, peace and good will among men; to secure equal political and civil rights to all the people without distinction of race or color; to establish a liberal system of common school education, which shall impart instruction alike to the white and the colored, and protect the interests and develop the resources of the country. But if all the people of Virginia, white and colored, who believe in liberty and republican government, and desire the welfare and prosperity of their country will only come together, it will not be long before we shall have in Virginia a party powerful in character, talent, influence and numbers. Then reconstruction will be easy and speedy, because the people will have a mind for the work. Upon the conclusion of this speech the Governor received the warm congratulations of many of his friends.

The Governor and Mr. B. F. GARRETT, member of the House of Delegates, addressed the people at Clover Depot, Halifax County, to-day. The audience was larger than at Whitesville yesterday, and embraced a number of the members of the Legislature. The Governor's speech was very well received, and his visit to the county has excited a considerable amount of enthusiasm. On Monday (Court day) the Governor will speak at the Court-house, when a very large attendance is expected.

## *THE WEST INDIES.*

### Attempted Detention of an American Bark at St. Thomas—The Cruise of the Gunboat Peoria—The Rumored Purchase of St. Thomas Discussed on the Isle.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 18.

The United States gunboat *Peoria*, from a cruise in the West Indies, brings intelligence of the destruction of the flourishing town of Basseterre, St. Kitts.

The *Peoria* is waiting instructions from the Navy Department. Her cruise to the Islands was quite interesting. She arrived at St. Thomas April 23, in nine days from Hampton Roads—a quick run, considering the stormy weather at that season.

The American bark *Patmos*, from New-York, had arrived at St. Thomas in distress. She had a cargo of ordnance and ordnance stores, believed to be consigned to the Chihan Government. A few days out from New-York she sprung aleak. The Spanish Consul at St. Thomas sent an express to the Governor of Porto Rico for a man-of-war, and requested the Governor of St. Thomas to detain the bark, which request the latter refused to comply with. The American Consul promptly dispatched a messenger to the Commander of the West India squadron, and in a few days the *Monongahela*, the gunboat *Saco* and the *Marblehead*, with the *Peoria*, made their appearance in the harbor. Two Spanish frigates had arrived in answer to the Spanish Consul's dispatch, but on the appearance of the American fleet they "up anchor" and quietly left the scene and the *Patmos* to complete her repairs.

The officers of the *Peoria* had a pleasant time at St. Thomas. The town has a population of about 8,000. It is built on three hills, named respectively French, English and Danish Hills. The harbor is an excellent one, and looking from the bay presents a picturesque appearance. It is a free port. The most notable objects of curiosity and historical value are Old Bluebeard's Castle and SANTA ANNA's residence, where, during his exile, he spent so many years. The port has lately become the stopping place of all the different tropical and American steamship lines that run to the West Indies and South America. The officers of the *Peoria* were frequently questioned respecting the proposed purchase of the island by the United States Government. The inhabitants manifested a lively interest in the subject, and expressed their earnest hopes that the purchase would be effected. The *Peoria* visited San Juan, Porto Rico, one of the oldest towns in the West Indies, with a population of 20,000 whites and blacks. There is nothing of interest here save the antique buildings, constructed of wood and adobe, much dilapidated, and some of them almost centuries old.

The pilot boat from Cape Henry reports the following vessels having gone to sea: July 17, schooner *Jonas Smith*, 18th, schooners *Silver Cloud* and *Jackson*, brig *George Lattimore*, bark *Ganso* and schooner *C. D. Boggs*, all from Baltimore, bound to foreign ports. The steamship *Carroll*, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, passed in by the Capes at 4 o'clock this A. M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 20.

The pilot-boat *Coquette* reports having boarded ship *Thurston*, Baltimore to City Point, to load for Havre; bark *Chanticleer*, Nassau, with guano; schooner *Armeto*, West Indies; bark *Orphus*, Philadelphia for Baltimore.

### Colored Schools in Tennessee—The Loyal League of America.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 20.

The City authorities of Nashville have made arrangements for opening schools for colored children, to go into effect next September. The Board of Education two weeks ago called upon parents to register the names of their children and obtain certificates for them; but as yet only a few have presented themselves in response to the call, the colored people appearing to distrust the sincerity of the municipal authorities.

The *Union* and *Dispatch* will to-morrow publish a copy of the ritual of the organization known as the Loyal League of America. There will also be printed a letter disclosing system and objects of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Registration office in this city closed permanently to-day. Six thousand voters have registered, of whom 1,600 are whites.

### Settlement of a Libel Suit against the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 20.

The great suit of GERRITT SMITH against the Chicago *Tribune* for libel, laying the damages at $50,000, was settled to-day, after personal interviews between SMITH and the *Tribune* proprietors. SMITH charges that the *Tribune* accuses him of feigning insanity and taking refuge in an asylum to avoid the consequences of complicity in the John Brown raid. This intimation, the *Tribune*, upon the strength of the depositions from medical men to SMITH's real insanity, retract, and admit that SMITH was really insane. They add that they have SMITH's assurance that while personally ignorant of JOHN BROWN's intended raid into Virginia, he loved and admired BROWN, his principles, and his courage; and that he reveres his memory. This statement the *Tribune* will publish to-morrow. The suit has been dismissed.

## *AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.*

### Gen. Santa Anna Still a Prisoner in Mexico—The City Debt of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 19—10:30 P. M.

SANTA ANNA, it is learned from the arrival of the steamer *Wilderness*, is still in prison, having transmitted certain documents to JUAREZ for his action and that of the assembled Mexican Congress. It is believed that the General will be tried by military commission.

The Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt have to-day announced the withdrawal of $600,000 from circulation, and propose to issue eight per cent. bonds to cancel the amount. The city currency has returned to its old standard value of five per cent. discount, though it has been as low as seventy-nine within the past week, with a prospect of further depreciation. This rise is mostly owing to the fact that it is understood that Gen. SHERIDAN will soon interfere and suggest, with authority, some method of speedily redeeming the outstanding municipal scrip.

Gen. SHERIDAN will positively begin making removals of Recalcitrant officials as soon as he shall receive official notification of the passage of the Congressional interpretation of the reconstruction policy, and it is expected that quick work will be made with the hardened offenders. A thorough washing of the official Augean stables is certain within a few days; and the sooner and more thorough the work, the better.

The sensation created here by the action of Congress seems to have wholly obliterated all interest in filibustering expeditions, and in this regard the city is quiet.

### Outrage on Colored People in the Red River Country.

GALVESTON, Saturday, July 20.

The headquarters is overwhelmed with the reports of outrages at the Red River Country.

Colored people dare not accept appointments as registers for fear of their lives. Judge LITINER, a prominent Texan, has resigned his appointment in the Bureau, being afraid of the chief outlaw, named GUEST.

The colored people flee to the woods on his approach. He was once arrested, but escaped. In Sterling, Robinson County, a colored church was assaulted, and two men and one woman were killed. Capt. RANDAL, Bureau Agent, raised a hundred freedmen and arrested two of the ringleaders.

### The Boston Sherry Wine Seizures.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 20.

The trial growing out of the seizure by the Government of a number of cases of sherry wine for alleged violation of the Revenue Laws, by means of false invoices, which has occupied the United States District Court for several days, resulted this morning in a disagreement of the jury, who stood seven for the Government and five for the defendant.

### Suicide of a Merchant at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 20.

L. H. TYSON, merchant tailor, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. Pecuniary difficulties are said to have been the cause of the fatal act.

## *YALE AND HARVARD.*

### Student's Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond—Large Attendance of Spectators—Harvard the Winner.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Friday, July 19.

Lake Quinsigamond attracted to its shores to-day many thousands of the fair and chivalrous. The railroad company ran five extra trains to the scene of the regatta, each train consisting of a dozen cars, and packed with passengers from engine to rear; everything that ran on wheels, from the elegant barouche to the express wagon, brought its owner rich profit.

The banks upon either side were thronged with carriages and people. Everything was decorated with ribbons, blue or magenta, as Yale or Harvard was the favorite. Ladies, men, horses, boats and dogs all expressed in some way their proclivities.

The programme commenced with a single scull race by WALTER BROWN against time; the distance three miles. His shell was thirty-three feet long, thirteen inches wide, and weighed thirty-five pounds. He was in fine condition and although his time was excellent, it was evident that he was not exerting himself. He reached the judges' boat in twenty-three minutes, having traversed the distance required. The wind blew sufficiently strong to ruffle the surface of the water, and thus made rowing in a light shell no easy task. On the home stretch his oar broke off three inches.

A single scull race came next. The distance to be rowed was two miles, for two prizes—the first, $100, the second, $50. The names of those who entered are J. TYLER, Jr., of Boston, in the *Unknown*; S. HOLDRIDGE, of Irvington, N. Y., in the *Ste. Roberts*; G. WARD, of Newburgh, N. Y., in the *Charles Low*, and J. MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, N. Y. At the start WARD took the lead, TYLER following. They reached the judges' boat in this order.

First, McKiel; time, 15:45. Second, Ward, 15:57. Third, Tyler, 16:2. Fourth, Holdridge, 16:4. WM. BLAIKIE, of Boston, was umpire for Harvard; E. D. BISSELL, of Buffalo, for Yale; ROBERT M. CLARK, of Boston, acting as referee.

The Freshman Crews of Harvard and Yale took their positions opposite the judges' boat, Harvard having the inside. Yale took the lead at the start and kept it throughout the race, coming to the boat in 19 minutes 38 seconds; Harvard's time was 20 minutes 6 seconds. Each claimed a foul, but their claims were not allowed, and the silver goblets were awarded the Yale Crew.

The University race, now to come, was the event of the day, and was the cause of the transfer of thousands of dollars from one pocket to another. As the crews came from their boat-house, Harvard pulled fifty-eight strokes a minute and Yale fifty-two; the excitement was intense. Harvard was the favorite with all betters, three to one being offered and refused. Their motions were far more graceful and powerful than those of their opponents, and when the word "go" was given their oars cut the water at the same instant, coming out with hardly a ripple to mark where they had been even keel. Yale did not row so well; the pulling was irregular, and gave a slight rocking motion to the shell.

At 5 o'clock, 25 minutes, 34¼ seconds, the boats having taken their position with Harvard on the outside, started. Yale led for a short distance, but Harvard soon gained upon and passed her opponents. Cheer after cheer was given first for Harvard and then for Yale, as the boats passed up the lake; as they went from view, the betting on Harvard was five to one, and even at this stage much money was staked on the result. In 18 minutes and 12 seconds from the start, Harvard reached the Judges' boat amid the deafening applause of the populace; Yale came in in 19 minutes 25¼ seconds.

The medals and flags were presented then, and the multitude dispersed. This time is the best that has ever been made in a six-oared college boat, being 30 seconds better than Yale's time in 1865.

## *AFFAIRS IN CANADA.*

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The difficulty of forming an administration for the Province of Quebec has been overcome, and the Cabinet is now complete. M. CAUCHON, of all men the most impracticable—for he was tried in a former government—failed, as was expected, in the attempt to frame a cabinet, and the duty was judiciously transferred to M. CHAUVEAU, a gentleman of the highest standing in the province, and who until recently, held the important position of Chief Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. He was formerly in the government and always distinguished himself for his moderate political views. He will be known as Premier, Secretary and Registrar. Mr. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, the Treasurer, is one of the most prominent men in the Dominion, and has for many years represented the County of Brome in Parliament. Is a debater, he has scarcely had an equal, but is too conscientious for a member of an administration. His greatest ability was displayed in connection with the famous seignorial tenure question. M. OUIMET, Attorney-General, like M. CHAUVEAU, had not a seat in the last Parliament, but was formerly a representative. M. ARCHAMBAULT, Commissioner of Public Works, was member for L'Assomption; M. BAUBIEN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, was member for Montmagny; and M. de BOUCHERVILLE, who, curiously enough, is to be Speaker of the Legislative Council, was member of the Assembly for Chambly. Mr. GEORGE IRVINE, the Solicitor-General, was member for Megantic, and is a son of Col. IRVINE, A. D. C. to the Governor-General. The English speaking portion of the inhabitants of the Province have reason to be grateful for the consideration they have received in the selection of Messrs. DUNKIN and IRVINE. It is thus shown that the French Canadians are not so devoid of liberality as they have been represented by the extreme politicians of this section of the country.

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD having undertaken to form an administration for Ontario, has so far succeeded in his task that the following have been duly sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, Attorney-General; Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. STEPHEN RICHARDS, Commissioner of Crown Lands. The remaining two members will be chosen alternately from the Reform and Conservative sides. M. C. CAMERON is spoken of as the Solicitor-General, and Mr. SCOBLE as Secretary; but Mr. MACDONALD does not appear to be in a hurry, as the writs will not be issued just yet. The elections, however, I understand, will certainly come off in August. The selection of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD as Premier of Ontario, was a shrewd move, and it appears to have partially paralyzed the Anti-Coalitionists. It would have been more satisfactory if the Government had been completed at once. Some objections are raised against Mr. RICHARDS. He has never been in Parliament, but was once or twice defeated at the polls. It is said he will be a candidate for the Legislative Assembly with Mr. HOWLAND in West York.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has been in the city since Sunday afternoon, and will remain some time to direct the movements of political affairs. No man could have played the game better than he has done so far, and he will see it through. Having taken up quarters at the Queen's Hotel, he is only to be seen by those whose "business is of the utmost importance," and he pulls the wires most dexterously. Of course he and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD are in perfect accord. The other members of the Local Government are also there, and Hon. Mr. BLAIR has come up from Ottawa, to see how matters are going.

Yesterday there was a grand political field day out at Vaughan, in West York. A meeting had been called by the Anti-Coalitionists to nominate delegates to a convention to be held to-day for the purpose of selecting candidates for the election. Messrs. HOWLAND, SANDFIELD MACDONALD, GEORGE BROWN and others attended, and the result was the success of the union cause as against Mr. BROWN. Delegates of the Howland stamp were appointed, but a meeting was organized outside and a new set of delegates elected. Of course this last batch is illegal. The meeting, it appears, was called by persons residing in this city, and the evident object was to outflank Mr. HOWLAND. Both Mr. MACDONALD and Mr. HOWLAND addressed the meeting at some length upon the topics of the day, Mr. BROWN and his friends having previously got up an outside meeting. Mr. HOWLAND's position seems to be impregnable, and in spite of all Mr. BROWN's efforts he will be elected with ease, if not by acclamation.

The effect produced by the Reform Convention has been decidedly favorable to the Government, and the prevailing opinion is that the success of the coalition or Union Administration has been secured. Mr. BROWN has lost ground immeasurably, and his attempt to coax over the Roman Catholics to his side has proved a complete failure. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has too strong a hold upon the Catholics to lose it so easily; and it is said that he has taken care to renew his acquaintance with the Bishops and priests since he came here. The Roman Catholic Convention held here a short time since was a great political blunder, and Mr. BROWN evidently sees it now.

As politics at present absorb almost universal attention, there is very little else to speak about. An unpleasant discussion had been started with reference to the honors recently conferred upon six of our magnates. Messrs. CARTIER and GALT, it appears, are not satisfied with being put off with merely a C. B. as a title; they expected the honor of Knighthood, and have declined the lesser title. There is no reason for their acting in this way, as Her Majesty will care very little whether they take the title or not. It was enough to distinguish them as she did, and the world will laugh at the silliness exhibited in refusing acceptance of an honor just as well intended as that of K. C. B. conferred upon Mr. MACDONALD, who was Chairman of the Confederation delegates.

## *PERSONAL ITEMS.*

It is said the coffin that inclosed the remains of the late JOHN ALLEN, of Troy, on Monday, was the largest ever made in that city. The deceased weighed three hundred and sixty pounds before his death. In stature he was quite short, and consequently there was but little space in which to put his great volume of flesh. The dimensions of his coffin were as follows: Length, five feet ten inches; across the shoulders, two feet eight inches; depth, twenty-one inches. The hearse admitted this immense coffin by just an eighth of an inch on either side; but previous to removing the body from the house the doors had to be removed to enable the bearers to pass the remains out. It was first intended to deposit the remains in the vault at St. Mary's Cemetery, but upon arriving there it was found the coffin could not be got within the door.

The following table showing the whole number of graduates, and of graduates now living, in eight of the principal colleges in the country, will not be uninteresting at this time. The graduates are those from the academical course only:

| | Whole number of Graduates. | Graduates now living. |
|---|---|---|
| Harvard, in 1866 | 7,736 | 2,779 |
| Yale, in 1865 | 7,453 | 3,557 |
| New-Jersey, in 1866 | 4,284 | 2,709 |
| Dartmouth, in 1864 | 3,412 | 1,939 |
| Brown, in 1866 | 2,266 | 1,319 |
| Williams, in 1865 | 2,051 | 1,446 |
| Amherst, in 1866 | 1,681 | 1,350 |
| Bowdoin, in 1864 | 1,512 | 1,125 |

Rev. M. D. HOGE, D. D., of Richmond, having received a call to the pastorship of the Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Va., more than two hundred citizens of the former city, including members of every Christian denomination there, have presented to him an address, expressing high appreciation of him as a man, and sincere regret at his anticipated departure. At the same time, they expressed the hope that he "might see the hand of God still pointing him to continued labor there where, for more than twenty years, he had enjoyed the undivided esteem and affection of all ages and classes of the community."

The question how many trunks a fashionable lady takes with her on a Summer's tour is at last decided. A young lady arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from New-York, *en route*, probably, to the White Mountains, who had seven large trunks and two good-sized boxes, in addition to her reticule, parasol, &c. She occupied a seat all alone in one of the stage coaches during her trip across the city, and the rack and roof of the coach were completely filled with her paraphernalia.

LEMUEL G. PERRY, a student of Brown University, lost his life by an abcess brought on by excessive exercise at the time of the University match game of ball between the students of Harvard and Brown, some two weeks since, in which he engaged with great ardor. He had been a remarkably healthy and vigorous young man, but after the day when he engaged in this game, he left the house no more.

Mr. JOSEPH LARUE, of Lyons, while driving a large hog home from the woods, a few days ago, was suddenly attacked by the animal, thrown down, and severely bitten in the thigh. A man at a little distance, seeing the assault, ran to Mr. LARUE's assistance, and succeeded in driving off the furious animal, else Mr. LARUE might have lost his life.

The Boston papers give currency to a report that next season will witness the *début* on the stage there of a young lady of that city, who has been highly educated, and who adopts the profession under the most favorable auspices. She has given evidence in private theatricals of histrionic talent of a high order.

Sister FANNY JORDAN died at St. Joseph's Sisterhood, near Emmettsburgh, on the 13th ult., in the 85th year of her age. The deceased was one of the original band with Mother SEATON at the organization of the Order in Maryland, and was the only one living, the last link left that connected the past with the present generation.

ALBERT ROBINSON, while at work in a saw-mill at Ellsworth, St. Lawrence County, a few days since, had his hand caught under the chain as it wound around a horizontal shaft, which drew him up to the shaft and wound two or three times around his neck and head, killing him instantly.

For seventy years, with one exception, the librarian of Harvard College has led the closing hymn at commencement, which is always sung to the good old tune of St. Martins. The ability to pitch a tune is fortunately not one of the necessary qualifications of a librarian everywhere.

Rev. SETH STETSON, said to be the oldest Universalist minister in the country, and familiarly known as Father STETSON, died in Brunswick, Me., on the 12th inst. On the 17th he would have been 91 years of age.

Mr. JOHN KITTS, of Baltimore, is one hundred and five years of age.

At Lansing, Mich., last week, a Mr. VELIE undertook to chastise Mr. HIGGS, editor of the *Democrat*, but got a sound grubbing for his pains, while the editor came off unhurt.

Rev. SETH STETSON, said to be the oldest Universalist minister in the world, died in Brunswick, Me., on the 11th inst. Had he lived until July 18, he would have been ninety-one years of age.

Ex-Gov. ANDREW of Massachusetts is rusticating in Maine, and will probably make a tour of the British Provinces before his return home.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN of New-York has gone to Maine, and will extend his journey as far East as Halifax, where he will preach and lecture.

### The Little Raft Nonpariel.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1867.

I am gratified to learn by the telegraph that the Monitor Liferaft *Nonpariel*, was spoken on the 10th of July near the termination of her adventurous voyage, and that Capt. MIKES and his hardy crew were in good health and spirits. May I beg of you to correct a mistake in the telegram, which states that the raft sailed on the 4th of June, whereas she left New-York on the 12th.

Although I declined to take any part in promoting this enterprise, yet as I consider it one of the most remarkable in the history of navigation, I am desirous that Capt. MIKES should have all the credit due him, and request this correction may be placed in your columns.

WM. C. THOMPSON,
President Life-Saving Raft Company.

### Musical Instruments.

*From l'Opinion Nationale.*

The museum of the Parisian Conservatory of Music has been enriched by the addition of two singular instruments. One of the two is a portable reed-organ, built in China toward the seventh century, that is to say, at a period when reed organs were unknown in France, they not having been used until the year 757, when exhibited at Compiegne. The second curiosity is a piano constructed for MARIE ANTOINETTE, in 1790, by PASCHAL TASKIN. The latter instrument is remarkable for its ornamentation and for very beautiful incrusted work.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The thirty-fourth annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, a college secret society, will be held in Cincinnati on the 4th and 5th days of September next. Judge ISAAC C. COLLINS, a graduate of Yale College, and a member of the Cincinnati Bar, will deliver an oration, and Mr. CHARLES D. MCGUFFEY, a graduate of Kenyon College and a member of the Nashville Bar, will deliver a poem before the Convention.

TWO DISORDERLY HOUSES BROKEN UP.—At 11 o'clock last night Sergeant HAGGERTY, Roundsman RAE, and Officers BARKER and INMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent upon the disorderly house No. 11 East Eleventh-street, by reason of a warrant issued by Justice DODGE, when they arrested Elizabeth Thompson, the housekeeper, aged 28 years; Mary Jackson, 18 years; Mary Brown, 26 years and colored; Sarah Smith, 25; Lizzie Jones, 25; Marshall Allan, 21; Robert Baer, 28. The prisoners were all marched off to the Mercer-street Station-house and locked up for examination. The same officers made another descent upon No. 3 East Eleventh-street, which bears the same character, when the following persons were arrested: Anna Hyatt, aged 28; Sarah Brown, 24; Louisa Miller, 23; Ann Holmes, 19; Mary E. Fletcher, 19; Mary Fields, 45, colored; and Eliza Sharp, 24. They were also locked up.

FEROCIOUS NEGRESS.—Officer SETON, of the Eighth Ward Precinct, arrested a colored woman named ELIZABETH JOHNSON, 30 years of age, on a charge of intoxication. While being examined by the Sergeant on duty in the Station-house, the woman drew a razor from her bosom and assaulted the officer. She was disarmed before any injury was inflicted.

### A Correction.

The Troy *Times* of July 16 contains the following prompt answer to a most injurious statement against J. A. PULLEN, which first appeared in the Troy *Whig*. We have the best assurances that the statement of the *Times* is correct, and it is but fair that those who have copied the accusation against Mr. PULLEN should make prompt correction.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—In business circles, likely to be acquainted with the facts, in this city, it is currently rumored that JOHN A. PULLEN, of the old firm of Pullen, Virgil & Co., expressmen, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of $130,000 to the National Express Company. Capt. E. H. VIRGIL, of this city, who is Superintendent of the National Company, was chairman of the committee who discovered the defalcation.—*Troy Whig.*

We are assured by officers of the National Express Company that the above statement is incorrect, and that Major PULLEN is not only no defaulter but that neither the Express Company nor any individual will lose a dollar by his operations.


### The Paris Exposition.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Of New-York, have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

It being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of American Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

*At the head and above all others.*

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, have, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

### Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

*Advertisement.*]

### Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for

PERFECTION

in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

### Fractional Currency of all Denominations,

in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

### A Unicum for Invalids.

All of Nature's gifts are for the healthy—her favorites; for the sick she has nothing—they have no appetite. It remained for science to discover a substance which would combine THE MOST DELICATE AND PERFECT PRINCIPLES OF NUTRITION WITH THE BEST DIGESTIVE PROPERTIES. The first physicians of Europe and America have declared that these two essential qualities are found in

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

and the following letter from a sufferer proves the fact: I am, I fear, a confirmed invalid; have used ale, porter, &c.; no medicine seems to benefit me; but Hoff's Malt Extract is just the thing I need.

HARTFORD, Conn. Mrs. E. C. STEPHENSON.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

Price $6 per dozen; 60 cents single bottle.
Sold by all druggists and grocers.

### Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

### Dean's Cakes and Confectionery,

NO. 893 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.


## DIED.

BARTON.—On Thursday, July 11, from congestion of the lungs, FREDERICK L. B. BARTON, in his 6th year; and on Friday, July 19, from the same disease, ISABELLE BARTON, aged 21 months, children of Thomas and Emma Barton.

Their remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GRIFFITHS.—On Friday, the 19th inst., of cholera infantum, NELLIE ELIZA FOY, infant daughter of John and Eleanor Griffiths, aged 6 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence in Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3¼ o'clock P. M.

JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, the 20th inst., HENRY MORTIMER, only son of Henry M. and Adelaide O. Johnston, aged 3 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, 125th-st., first house west of 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Saturday morning, July 20, of dropsy on the brain, REBECCA FANSHAW, eldest child of George G. and Harriet F. Moore, aged 4 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of her grandparents, John P. Moore and Wm. S. Whitlock, are invited to attend the funeral services at 4 P. M. Sunday, the 21st inst., at the residence of her parents, East 93d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MEACHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, CLARISSA A., wife of George L. Meacham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 153 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—On Friday, July 19, JANE, daughter of George W. and Jane Purdy, aged 8 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The remains will be taken to the White Plains Cemetery on Monday next, by the 9:45 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., for interment.

PLUMMER.—At Bedford, on Friday evening, July 19, NINA, infant daughter of Jerome S. and Anna C. Plummer, aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from their residence, Pacific-st., third door east of Nostrand-av., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCARFF.—At McCombs Dam, on Saturday, July 20, GEORGE SCARFF, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, near McCombs Dam on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 163.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pier No. 27 East River, aged about fifty years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, bald on head. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue cloth coat, black pants, shoes, white linen shirt. Found on the person the following article: Leather belt around the waist. Body appears to have been in the water but a few days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### "PRESERVE AND REGULATE."

This old political motto applies to the physical system as aptly as to the body politic. Preserve the equilibrium of the circulation, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver with that peerless purgative, alterative and restorative medicine, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and there will be little to fear from epidemics in any climate.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

SUDDEN AND DANGEROUS ATTACKS.

Like forked lightning from a clear sky, the bolts of disease sometimes fall unexpectedly. Sun Stroke, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Spasm and local Paralysis generally come unheralded. Meet them on the instant with the most potent of all recuperants—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Give it internally. Apply it to the surface. Persist in its use till reaction takes place. Keep it within reach. An exigency may occur at any moment.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

GAS WORKS

for coal, resin, or oil gas.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

MILLER'S MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—Sole object to facilitate marriages. Parties with honorable intentions only; no others need respond. Apply from 11 to 4, or address Mme. MILLER, 332 6th-av.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—The schools are closed until Sept. 1, at which time we expect to enter one of our new buildings. During the vacation the sick will be visited and assisted, and homeless children received. Office open daily, from 9 to 12 o'clock. There will be a meeting in behalf of this Mission in the Baptist (Rev. Mr. PENDLETON's) Church, in West 33d-st., near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Mr. VAN METER will address the meeting, and some of the most interesting children from the Mission will sing.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 21st inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3¼ P. M. All seats free.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN Lefferts Park, Brooklyn. Preaching at 10¼ A. M., preaching at 3¼ P. M. by Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor of Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church; preaching at 7¼ P. M. by Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The public are cordially invited.

THE 24TH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (near 9th-av.,) will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, the 21st of July, 1867. Services as follows: 10¼ A. M. Sermon and dedicatory services by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES, D. D. 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, Presiding Elder. 7¼ P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. K. SANFORD.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., pastor. Chapel corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. will be open for divine service every LORD'S DAY in July and August, services commencing at 10¼ A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. L. COVELL, in the evening by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, pastor of the First Church.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting at the rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.; Rev. J. H. MARLING and Mr. BOWLES COLGATE. Young men are invited.

R. R. MCBURNEY, Secretary.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10¼ A. M. 7¼ P. M., ordination services of J. W. Fraser will take place; sermon by Rev. W. H. Pendleton; charge to candidate by Rev. Dr. Dowling; hand of fellowship by Rev. Dr. Kendrick; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Armitage.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor.—Good preaching and singing EVERY SABBATH, at 10¼ A. M., and 7¼ P. M. All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10¼ A. M., and Rev. R. S. MORAN, a Presiding Elder of the North Carolina Conference, at 7¼ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. The church is supported by the voluntary contributions of those who attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Evening subject—*The Social Influence of the Bible.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—S. S. SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Lamb with Seven Horns and Seven Eyes.*—Rev. v., 6.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the Spiritualists of New-York at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10¼ and 7¼ o'clock. Subjects—*Man's Spiritual Supremacy to Circumstances*, and *Coming Events.*

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Services SUNDAY (D.V.) by the pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Evening—*The spiritual body according to St. Paul.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7¼ and 10¼ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. T. K. CONRAD at 7¼ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH NEAR 7th-av., preaching SUNDAY at 10¼ A. M., by J. V. OSTERHOUT, Missionary of the Church; at 7¼ by Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, and singing by a company of his Little Wanderers.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. O. H. FAY will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10¼ o'clock, Sunday-school at 9¼ o'clock.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—15th-st., near Irving-place, Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. This church will be open as usual through the Summer, services commencing at 10¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 21, 1867. A circle at 10¼ A. M., conference at 3¼ P. M., and lecture at 7¼ P. M., by Rev. T. BENNING. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¼ o'clock. *The Second Coming of our Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10¼ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer Meeting 3¼ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2¼ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, will preach at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Good singing. Subject—*The Victory of Faith.*

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., opposite the reservoir, will remain open for Sabbath services during the Summer; Rev. J. H. DWIGHT, officiating. Services at 10¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Morning subject: *The Soul's Beulah-land.*

## POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for the transaction of important business.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 20, 1867.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue.. | 108⅛ | 300 | Quick. Min. | 34 |
| 20,000 | do | 108⅛ | 100 | Wilksbarre Coal | 39 |
| 1,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue.... | 108⅛ | 100 | Mar. Min. Co. | 10⅛ |
| | Large | 108¼ | 100 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 151 |
| 3,000 | U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C. | 102¼ | 100 | At. Mail | 111 |
| 10,000 | Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser. | 108 | 200 | do | 111¼ |
| 105,000 | do | 107⅞ | 100 | do | 112 |
| 6,000 | do....Sec. Ser | 107⅞ | 400 | do | 111⅛ |
| 5,000 | N. Y. S. 6s, '73 | 100⅛ | 350 | Pacific Mail | 145 |
| 6,000 | Tenn. 6s.....x-c | 68 | 100 | do | 145¼ |
| 20,000 | Tenn. 6s. New | 66 | 800 | do | 145¼ |
| 20,000 | do | 66⅛ | 450 | do....2d call | 145¼ |
| 2,000 | Virginia 6s, new. | 60 | 300 | N. Y. Central | 106¼ |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s....x-c | 52 | 32 | do | 106¼ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s....x-c | 56⅛ | 100 | do......b10 | 106⅛ |
| 5,000 | do | 56⅛ | 200 | do | 106¼ |
| 20,000 | N. Car. 6s....New | 56 | 100 | do | 106⅜ |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 102 | 200 | Erie Railroad | 70⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue | 79¼ | 300 | do | 70⅝ |
| 20,000 | Ga. St. 7s | 83¼ | 200 | do....2d call | 71 |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 26¼ | 200 | Hud. Riv. R. | 118 |
| 5,000 | Ohio Pr. C. | 76 | 400 | do | 118¼ |
| 5,000 | O. & Miss. 1st | 84 | 100 | do....2d call | 118¼ |
| 1,000 | Erie 1st M. | 104 | 100 | Reading R. | 104⅛ |
| 2,000 | do | 104¼ | 600 | do | 104¼ |
| 10,000 | N. J. Cen. 6s. '83 | 94⅛ | 40 | do | 104⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. | 106⅞ | 100 | do....2d call | 104¼ |
| 1,000 | do......b30 | 107 | 900 | do | 104⅛ |
| 5,000 | C., R. I. & P. 7s. | 90 | 200 | Mich. Cen. | 110 |
| 5,000 | Mich. C. ss. N. Bs | 113 | 20 | do | 110⅛ |
| 45 | Merchants' Bank | 116⅛ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 79 |
| 25 | Phenix Bank | 105 | 400 | do | 79¼ |
| 31 | Bank S. of N. Y. | 126 | 200 | do | 79¼ |
| 11 | Bank of Republic | 120 | 100 | do | 79¼ |
| 25 | Shoe & L. Bank | 109 | 200 | do......b30 | 79⅛ |
| 50 | St. Nicholas Bank | 108 | 300 | do....2d call | 79¼ |
| 50 | Cen. Nat. Bank | 105 | 5 | Panama R. | 280 |
| 10 | Fourth National | 106 | 400 | Clev. & Pitts | 90⅛ |
| 20 | do | 105⅛ | 200 | do | 90⅛ |
| 25 | Ninth Nat. Bank | 107 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 45 |
| 50 | Bk. of Com. | 117 | 600 | do | 44⅛ |
| 70 | Bank of N. Ame. | 106 | 400 | do | 45 |
| 200 | Adams Ex. Co. | 72 | 300 | do......b30 | 45¼ |
| 100 | do | 72¼ | 20 | Chic. & N. W. Prf. | 70 |
| 100 | Wells & F Ex. | 66¼ | 500 | do | 70⅛ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 66¼ | 100 | do | 70⅛ |
| 300 | do | 66 | 100 | do......s60 | 70 |
| 20 | Amer. Ex. | 69¼ | 100 | do......b60 | 70⅛ |
| 20 | do | 70 | 1200 | Chic. & R. I. | 99⅛ |
| 30 | Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₰ cent. paid | 12 | 1100 | do | 99⅛ |
| 400 | Canton Co. | 48 | 1000 | do | 99⅛ |
| 100 | do | 48¼ | 10 | N. Y. & N. H. R. | 120 |
| 100 | Central Coal Co. | 48¼ | 600 | Mil. & St. P. R. | 47¼ |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pr. | 38¼ | 50 | do | 47¼ |
| 641 | West. U. Tel. | 48¼ | 12 | do | 47¼ |
| 100 | do......b30 | 48¼ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 63 |
| 300 | do | 48¼ | 76 | Pitts. F. W. & C. R. | 102 |
| | | | 300 | do | 102¼ |
| | | | 300 | Alt. & T. H. Pr. | 83 |
| | | | 200 | Chic. & Alt. Pr. | 117 |
| | | | 145 | New-Jersey Cen. R. | 121⅛ |
| | | | 15 | do | 121⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Ohio & M.C......c | 26¼ | 600 | Reading R. | 104⅛ |
| 10,000 | do......c | 26¼ | 400 | do......b10 | 104¼ |
| 100 | U. S. Ex. Co. | 72 | 100 | Hud. Riv. R......s60 | 118⅛ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail SS. Co. | 145 | 100 | do | 118⅛ |
| 800 | West. U. Tel. | 48⅛ | 800 | do | 118⅛ |
| 100 | do......b10 | 48⅛ | 300 | do | 117 |
| 200 | do......c | 48⅛ | 100 | do......b10 | 117 |
| 100 | do......b30 | 49 | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts | 90⅛ |
| 1300 | do | 49 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. | 78⅛ |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen. | 106⅛ | 100 | do......c | 79⅛ |
| 300 | do | 106⅛ | 400 | Chic., R. I. & P. | 99⅛ |
| 200 | do......b10 | 106⅛ | 600 | do | 99⅛ |
| 1200 | Erie R. | 70⅛ | 100 | do......s10 | 99⅛ |
| 600 | do......c | 70⅛ | 200 | do......b3 | 99⅛ |
| 300 | do......b15 | 70⅛ | 400 | Chi. & N. W. | 44⅛ |
| 200 | do......s5 | 70⅛ | 500 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 70⅛ |
| 300 | M. & St. P. | 47 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Ohio & M. C. | 26¼ | 400 | West. U. Tel. | 48⅛ |
| 5,000 | do......c | 26⅛ | 200 | do | 48⅛ |
| 10,000 | do......b30 | 26⅛ | 100 | Mil. & St. Paul | 47⅛ |
| 30 | Amer. Ex. | 70 | 100 | do | 47⅛ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. Co....c | 71¼ | 500 | M. S. & N. I. | 79⅛ |
| 100 | Wells Fargo Ex. | 66 | 100 | do......s30 | 79¼ |
| 100 | do......b10 | 66⅛ | 2300 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 100¼ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 145⅞ | 200 | do......b10 | 100⅛ |
| 100 | do......b30 | 146 | 200 | do......c | 100¼ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen......c | 106⅞ | 300 | do | 100⅛ |
| 100 | do......b5 | 107 | 200 | do......b60 | 100⅛ |
| 600 | Erie R. | 71¼ | 300 | do......b3 | 100⅛ |
| 200 | do......b3 | 71¼ | 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 49 |
| 100 | do......b30 | 71⅛ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 121 |
| 200 | do......c | 71⅛ | 800 | Chic. & N. W. | 45⅛ |
| 200 | do......b15 | 71⅛ | 200 | do......b10 | 45⅛ |
| 200 | Hudson R. | 118⅛ | 200 | do......c | 45⅛ |
| 100 | do | 118⅛ | 2600 | do | 45⅛ |
| 100 | do......c | 118⅛ | 200 | do......r30 | 45⅛ |
| 100 | do......b10 | 118⅛ | 200 | do......s10 | 45⅛ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 48 | 600 | Chi. & N. W. Pr. | 70⅛ |
| 800 | Reading R. | 105⅛ | 200 | do......b10 | 70⅛ |
| 1000 | do | 105⅛ | 800 | do | 70⅛ |
| 400 | do......b18 | 105⅛ | 200 | do......b90 | 70⅛ |
| 400 | do | 105⅛ | 200 | do......c | 70⅛ |
| 200 | do......b30 | 105⅛ | 200 | do......c | 70⅛ |

SATURDAY, July 20—P. M.

The Gold Room was dull to-day and the sales varied but slightly from 139⅞ ₰ cent. The Exports of the day amount to $1,422,233, and for the whole week $2,460,433. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury Office amount to $1,937,300, and the Gold Interest paid out to $1,709,000. The Gold Deposits in Bank fall off $1,600,000 and the Currency Deposits increase about $3,600,000—leaving the general Deposit line $2,000,000 higher than last Monday. The Banks increase their Loans nearly $2,000,000 and add $1,000,000 to their Greenbacks. Exchange closed at 110⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on London, and Money easy at 4@5 ₰ cent. to the Brokers from private lenders and from 4 to 6 ₰ cent. at Bank.

The Public Funds left off steady, but like the Gold Room they attracted less attention through the day than the Railway market on the Stock Exchange. Here there was apparently a new lease taken on the Summer speculation for the general rise in prices, and before the close of business, which opened steady in the forenoon, there was marked buoyancy throughout the New-York and Western Roads. Chicago and Rock Island rose to a fraction above par, with a large demand; New-York Central to 107⅛@¼, and Erie to 71⅛@72 ₰ cent. In Northwests, of both classes, Reading, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, &c., also attracted large buyers, although some of these were partially neglected early in the day. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher by 1@1½ ₰ cent. on Pacific Mail and Atlantic Mail, and other descriptions steady. The Hudson River Roads advanced to 119⅛@120 ₰ cent., and Harlem was not offered under 113@115 ₰ cent.

At 4 P. M., in the Long Room, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; the Railway List closing firm.

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | N. West Pref | 70⅛ | 70⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | Rock Island | 99⅛ | 100⅛ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | Fort Wayne | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 106⅞ | 107⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 48⅛ | 48⅞ |
| Erie | 70⅛ | 71⅛ | Cumberland | 38⅛ | 38⅞ |
| Hudson | 116⅛ | 119⅛ | Mariposa, Pref. | 23 | 23⅛ |
| Reading | 104⅛ | 105⅛ | St. Paul Pref | 63 | 63⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 79 | 80 | Toledo&Wabash | 49 | 49⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 91 | 91⅛ | American Gold | 139⅛ | 139⅛ |
| Tenn. 6s, new | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | Bills on London | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| Northwest | 44⅛ | 46 | | | |

The following bids were made to-day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₰ cent., reg. 1881 | 110⅛ | 5 ₰ cent. reg'd. 1871 | 116⅛ |
| 500 & 1,000, '81 | 110⅛ | End. cou., 1874 | 108 |
| 5 20, reg., 1862 | 109 | 10-40 reg. | 102 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 111⅛ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 102⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 109⅛ | 73-10 1st series | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 109⅛ | 73-10 2d series | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 cou., 1865, new issue | 108⅛ | 73-10 3d series | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 c., 1867 | 108⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. 7 ₰ c. 1870 | 102 | Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c. | 67⅛ |
| N. Y. reg. B'y loan | 105 | Tennessee 6s. new bds. | 66⅛ |
| N. Y. Bounty loan | 105 | Virginia 6s, x-c | 52 |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872 | 99⅛ | Georgia 7s, new bonds | 83⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873 | 100 | North Car. 6s | 56⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874 | 100 | North Carolina ex c. | 56 |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875 | 100 | North Carolina n. bds. | 56⅛ |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 102⅛ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1871 | 92 | Missouri H. & St. Jo. is. | 79⅛ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1876 | 86 | Missouri Pac. R. iss | 102⅛ |
| Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1875 | 99⅛ | California 7s | 123 |
| Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886 | 100⅛ | Cal. 7s. large bonds | 123 |
| Illinois all 6s | 99 | Connecticut 6s | 98 |

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 123 | Metropolitan | 128⅛ |
| Merchants' | 116 | Market | 111 |
| Union | 117 | Nassau | 105⅛ |
| Phenix | 105 | Shoe and Leather | 109 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge. | 108 | Corn Exchange | 122 |
| Seventh Ward | 106 | Continental | 104⅛ |
| Commerce | 116⅛ | St. Nicholas | 108 |
| Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. | 112 | Marine | 140 |
| Broadway | 220 | Commonwealth | 105 |
| Ocean | 101⅛ | Impt'rs. & Traders' | 116 |
| American Exchange | 116 | Park | 140 |
| Chatham | 135 | Manuf's & Merchants | 100⅛ |
| Bank of the Repub. | 115 | Central National | 104 |
| Bank of North Am'a. | 105 | Fourth National | 107 |
| Hanover | 112 | Ninth National | 107 |
| Irving | 105 | Tenth National | 104 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 94⅛ | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 97 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es | 90 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 99 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub | 90 | Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. Is. | 90 |
| Erie 1st mort. 1867 | 104⅛ | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund. | 100 |
| Erie 1st endorsed | 101 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879 | 103 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 100 |
| Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883 | 99⅛ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 103 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880 | 92 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97 |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888 | 88⅛ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 85 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 | 92 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 98 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 | 104 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 72 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85 | 103 | Chic. & Alton. S. F. | 98⅛ |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 | 101 | Chi. & A., S. F. 1st mort | 101 |
| Har. 3d. M., S. F., '68 | 97⅛ | Chi. & Alton Income | 91 |
| Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 111 | Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M. | 65 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7s | 98⅛ | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 74⅛ |
| Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo | 104 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 85⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870 | 113 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 74 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 96⅛ | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 81 |
| Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv. | 81 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 86 |
| Con. 7 ₰ c. ex. bonds | 82⅛ | Joliet & Chi. 1st mort. | 100 |
| Con. 7 ₰ c. 1st M. | 87 | Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort. | 48 |
| Tol. & W. 2d M. | 80 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 94 |
| Gal. & Chic., Ext. | 97 | | |

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in July:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $64,800 |
| 1866 | 69,842 |
| Decrease | $5,042 |

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in July:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $64,853 |
| 1866 | 72,081 |
| Decrease | $7,228 |

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the second week in July:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $21,563 |
| 1866 | 21,044 |
| Increase | $519 |

From Jan. 1 to July 14:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $582,759 |
| 1866 | 584,438 |
| Decrease | $1,679 |

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the second week in July:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $192,191 |
| 1866 | 191,859 |
| Increase | $332 |

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in July:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | $65,929 |
| 1866 | 85,474 |
| Decrease | $19,545 |

A telegram to the Mariposa Company advises that the Princeton Mine yielded last draw up $22 ₰ ton, and the Josephine Mines $34 ₰ ton.

The Central Coal Company, we are advised, are doing an active business. Their coal is in great demand and their production is nearly double that of the year, 1866, to July 1, as appeared by the table paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Production, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1867, tons | 93,667 |
| Production, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1866, tons | 55.535 |
| Increase over 1866 for six months | 38,132 |

The following information in regard to the New-Lebanon and Bennington Road, connecting the Harlem with the Vermont Roads to Montreal, and the whole constituting *a direct New-York and Montreal Line*, comes to us from an authentic source:

The Lebanon Springs Railroad, connecting the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners with the the Bennington and Rutland and other Vermont roads to Montreal, is fifty-six miles long, is of easy grades, and runs through a beautiful country. The Directors in this City are Cornelius C. Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, H. Henry Baxter, H. F. Clark and Augustus Schell. Along the line of the road and in Vermont, H. A. Tilden, N. Y. Tilden, T. W. Park, H. G. Root, P. L. Robinson, H. F. Orris.

The road is let to responsible contractors, to be finished within twelve months. The work has been commenced, and is being prosecuted with vigor. This road, when finished, will enable the Harlem road to send cars through to Montreal without change, and will insure to the road all the through business to and from New-York and Montreal, which has heretofore gone to a great extent over Vermont roads to the Connecticut River, and thence *via* Springfield and New-Haven to New-York.

The Legislature of Connecticut has granted a charter to the Planters' Loan and Relief Association, Capital $1,000,000, for aiding the Southern planters. The corporators are Marshall Jewell, Charles Partridge, Horace F. Clark, Horace Greeley, John T. Hoffman, Welcome R. Beebe, Edwin F. Wells, John R. Stuart, Edward M. Lee and Cornelius Brainard. And the Agent in this City, for receiving subscriptions, is Mr. Charles Partridge, No. 72 Front-street.

The earnings of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From freight | | $680,075 48 |
| From passengers | | 168,040 31 |
| From United States mails | | 10,710 00 |
| From express | | 4,916 67 |
| From rents | | 7,139 84 |
| From use of engines | | 1,102 40 |
| Total | | $871,984 70 |
| Expenses viz.: | | |
| Repairs of road | $103,379 65 | |
| Repairs of structures | 16,629 86 | |
| Repairs of bridges | 13,490 80 | |
| Repairs of engines | 30,546 74 | |
| Repairs of cars | 34,027 72 | |
| Repairs of tools, &c. | 7,833 69 | |
| Repairs of docks | 3,712 68 | |
| Renewal of iron rails | 47,660 09 | |
| Office expenses | 6,488 62 | |
| Agents and clerks | 32,504 56 | |
| Labor, handling freight | 31,879 27 | |
| Porters watch and switchmen | 21,087 51 | |
| Wood and water station attendance | 5,711 30 | |
| Conductors, &c. | 32,202 56 | |
| Engineers and firemen | 27,445 11 | |
| Fuel | 71,946 13 | |
| Oil and waste | 12,586 96 | |
| Loss and damage | 7,580 55 | |
| General superintendence | 6,093 40 | |
| Contingencies | 10,443 04 | |
| Taxes, including internal revenue | 44,406 37 | |
| Insurance | 2,555 74 | |
| Incidental expenses | 30,072 34 | —$600,284 89 |
| Net earnings | | $271,699 81 |
| Add balance on hand, April 1, 1866 | | 102,445 22 |
| Total | | $374,145 03 |
| From which has been paid: | | |
| Interest on first mortgage bonds | $96,708 50 | |
| One dividend of 3 per cent. on common stock | 89,400 00 | |
| Do. of 4 per cent. on preferred stock | 14,968 80 | —$201,077 30 |
| Balance on hand March 31, 1867 | | $173,067 73 |

The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1866, were $803,797 95, and the expenses $625,842 11, leaving the net earnings $177,955 84. The earnings of the past year, therefore, show an increase of $68,186 75, with a decrease in expenses of $25,557 22, making the increase in net earnings $93,743 97. $237,800 of the first mortgage bonds have been exchanged for preferred stock, leaving $1,257,100 outstanding which mature in July, 1869. Of the second mortgage bonds, $2,979,500 have been converted into common stock, leaving outstanding $97,500.

The equipment of the road consists of 29 locomotives, 16 passenger, 8 baggage and 408 freight cars.

*Trial Balance, March 31, 1867.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of road | $4,571,900 00 |
| Old iron rails | 10,000 00 |
| Fuel | 39,054 37 |
| Sundry accounts | 9,754 25 |
| Bills receivable | 51,000 00 |
| Old iron | 3,794 85 |
| Bridge materials | 3,960 09 |
| Disbursements of proceeds of preferred stock | 424,143 52 |
| Materials in repair shop | 39,961 62 |
| Oil and waste | 952 59 |
| Cash | 13,137 01 |
| Total | $5,167,663 30 |
| Capital stock, common | $2,979,500 00 |
| Preferred stock, issued for equipment, elevator and other purposes | 403,400 00 |
| Preferred stock issued in exchange for first mortgage bonds | 237,800 00 |
| First mortgage bonds | 1,257,100 00 |
| Second mortgage bonds | 97,500 00 |
| Coupons past due | 5,569 00 |
| Bills payable | 10,000 00 |
| Sundry accounts | 3,726 57 |
| Net earnings | 173,067 73 |
| Total | $5,167,663 30 |

*President*—John C. Pratt.

*Directors*—John C. Pratt, Jacob W. Pierce, John S. Farlow, George M. Barnard, Hollis Hunnewell, Thos. Upham, J. D. Farnsworth, E. T. Farrington, Arthur Williams, William C. Brown, Samuel M. Felton, Calvin T. Hulburd and Albert Andrus.

*Treasurer*—Henry A. Church.

*Superintendent*—DeWitt C. Brown.

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LOTTERY AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC UNDER FEDERAL TAX AND LICENSE—DECISION IN THE NEW-YORK AND OTHER CASES.

*The United States* vs. *William Craft, Same* vs. *Same, and seven other cases.*—Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court:

These cases arose under the provisions of the internal revenue acts relating to licenses for selling liquors and dealing in lotteries, and to special taxes on the latter business, (13 U. S. Statutes, 252, 472, 485, and 14 U. S. Statutes, 116, 137, 301-2.)

The first comes before us upon a certificate of division from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.

It was argued at the last term, with the five next cases, which came here upon writs of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

During the present term, another case of the same general character, coming from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, has been argued, with two others, similar, except in one particular, to the New-York and New-Jersey cases, and coming here upon a certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.

In the first case, Vassar, a citizen and resident of the State of New-York, was indicted for selling lottery tickets in that State without having first obtained and paid for a license under the internal revenue acts of Congress. He demurred to the indictment, and the division of opinion arose upon the question presented by the demurrer and joinder.

In the five cases from New-Jersey, citizens and residents of that State were severally indicted for the same offence. They set up, by way of plea, the statute of New-Jersey prohibiting the business, for carrying on which, without obtaining a license and payment of the required duty, they were indicted.

The District-Attorney demurred to each of these pleas, and in each case there was a judgment for the defendants upon demurrer and joinder.

In the case from Massachusetts, the defendant was indicted for carrying on the business of retailing liquors without license, to which indictment there was a demurrer. A statement of facts was agreed on to the effect that the defendant was a retail dealer as charged, and that this business was prohibited by the laws of the Commonwealth. And the division of opinion occurred on the question presented by the pleadings and the agreed statement.

The general question in these cases is, can the defendants be legally convicted upon the several indictments found against them for not having complied with the acts of Congress by taking out and paying for the required licenses to carry on the business in which they were engaged, such business being wholly prohibited by the laws of the several States in which it was carried on?

In one of the two remaining cases the defendant was indicted for being engaged in the business of ing a lottery dealer, and in the other for being engaged in the business of a lottery ticket dealer in New-York, without having paid the special tax required by law. In each case there was a demurrer and joinder in demurrer. The division of opinion occurred upon the pleadings, and the question certified is the same in each case.

In these two cases, therefore, the general question is, could the defendants be legally convicted upon an indictment for being engaged in a business on which a special tax is imposed by acts of Congress, without having paid such a special tax, notwithstanding that such a business was, and is, wholly prohibited by the laws of New-York?

In the argument of all these cases it was strenuously maintained by counsel for the defendants, that the imposition of penalties for carrying on any business prohibited by State laws, without payment for the license or special tax required by Congress, is contrary to public policy, and illustrations of this supposed contrariety were drawn from hypothetical cases of the license of crime for revenue.

We will dispose of this objection before proceeding to consider the other important questions which these cases present.

It is not necessary to decide whether or not Congress may in any case draw revenue by law from taxes on crime. There are undoubtedly fundamental principles of morality and justice which no Legislature is at liberty to disregard, but it is equally undoubted that no Court, except in the clearest cases, can properly impute the disregard of those principles to the Legislature.

And it is difficult to perceive wherein the legislation we are called upon to consider is contrary to public policy.

This Court can know nothing of public policy except from the Constitution and the laws, and the course of administration and decision. It has no legislative powers. It cannot amend or modify any legislative acts. It cannot examine questions as expedient or inexpedient, as politic or impolitic. Considerations of that sort must, in general, be addressed to the Legislature. Questions of policy determined there are concluded here.

There are cases, it is true, in which arguments drawn from public policy must have large influence; but there are cases in which the course of legislation and administration do not leave any doubt upon the question what the public policy is, and in which what would otherwise be obscure or of doubtful interpretation, may be cleared and resolved by reference to what is already received and established.

The cases before us are not of this sort. The Legislature has thought fit, by enactments clear of all ambiguity, to impose penalties for unlicensed dealing in lottery tickets and in liquors. These enactments, so long as they stand unrepealed and unmodified, express the public policy in regard to the subjects of them. The proposition that they are contrary to public policy is, therefore, a contradiction in terms, or it is intended as a denial of their expediency or their propriety. If intended in the latter sense, the proposition is one of which the Courts cannot take cognizance.

We come now to examine a more serious objection to the legislation of Congress in relation to the dealings in controversy. It was argued for the defendants in error that a license to carry on a particular business gives an authority to carry it on; that the dealings in controversy were parcel of the internal trade of the State in which the defendants resided; that the internal trade of a State is not subject, in any respect, to legislation by Congress, and can neither be licensed nor prohibited by its authority; that licenses for such trade, granted under acts of Congress, must therefore be absolutely null and void; and, consequently, that penalties for carrying on such trade without such license could not be constitutionally imposed.

This series of propositions, and the conclusion in which it terminates, depends on the postulate that a license necessarily confers an authority to carry on the licensed business. But do the licenses required by the acts of Congress for selling liquor and lottery tickets confer any authority whatever?

It is not doubted that where Congress possesses constitutional power to regulate trade or intercourse, it may regulate by means of licenses, as well as in other modes; and in case of such regulation, a license will give to the licensee authority to do whatever is authorized by its terms.

Thus, Congress having power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, may, without doubt, provide for granting coasting licenses, licenses to pilots licenses to trade with the Indians, and any other licenses necessary or proper for the exercise of that great and extensive power; and the same observation is applicable to every other power of Congress, to the exercise of which the granting of licenses may be incident. All such licenses confer authority, and give rights to the licensee.

But very different considerations apply to the internal commerce or domestic trade of the States. Over this commerce and trade Congress has no power of regulation nor any direct control. This power belongs exclusively to the States. No interference by Congress with the business of citizens transacted within a State is warranted by the Constitution, except such as is strictly incidental to the exercise of powers clearly granted to the Legislature. The power to authorize a business within a State is plainly repugnant to the exclusive power of the State over the same subject. It is true that the power of Congress to tax is a very extensive power. It is given in the Constitution, with only one exception and only two qualifications. Congress cannot tax exports, and it must impose direct taxes by the rule of apportionment, and indirect taxes by the rule of uniformity. Thus limited, and thus only, it reaches every subject, and may be exercised at discretion. But it reaches only existing subjects. Congress cannot authorize a trade or business within a State in order to tax it.

If, therefore, the licenses under consideration must be regarded as giving authority to carry on the branches of business which they license, it might be difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the granting of them with the Constitution.

But it is not necessary to regard these laws as giving such authority. So far as they relate to trade within State limits, they give none, and can give none. They simply express the purpose of the Government not to interfere by penal proceedings with the trade nominally licensed, if the required taxes are paid. The power to tax is not questioned, nor the power to impose penalties for non-payment of taxes. The granting of a license, therefore, must be regarded as nothing more than a mere form of imposing a tax, and as implying nothing except that the licensee shall be subject to no penalties, under national law, if he pays it.

This construction is warranted by the practice of the Government from its organization. As early as 1794 retail dealers in wines or in foreign distilled liquors were required to obtain and pay for licenses, and renew them annually, and penalties were imposed for carrying on the business without compliance with the law. (1 U. S. Stat. 377.) In 1802 these license taxes, and the other excise or internal taxes which had been imposed under the exigencies of the time, being no longer needed, were abolished. (2 U. S. Stat. 148.) In 1813 revenue from excise was again required, and laws were enacted for the licensing of retail dealers in foreign merchandise, as well as retail dealers in wines and various descriptions of liquors. (3 U. S. Stat. 72.) These taxes also were abolished after the necessity for them had passed away, in 1817. (3 U. S. Stat. 401.) No claim was ever made that the licenses thus required gave authority to exercise trade or carry on business within a State. They were regarded merely as a convenient mode of imposing taxes on several descriptions of business, and of ascertaining the parties from whom such taxes were to be collected.

With this course of legislation in view, we cannot say that there is anything contrary to the Constitution in these provisions of the recent or existing Internal revenue Acts Relating to licenses. Nor are we able to perceive the force of the other objection made in argument, that the dealings for which licenses are required, being prohibited by the laws of the State, cannot be taxed by the national Government. There would be great force in it if the licenses were regarded as giving authority, for then there would be a direct conflict between national and State legislation on a subject which the Constitution places under the exclusive control of the States.

But, as we have already said, these licenses give no authority. They are mere receipts for taxes. And this would be true had the Internal Revenue Act of 1864, like those of 1794 and 1813, been silent on this head. But it was not silent. It expressly provided, in section 67, that no license provided for in it should, if granted, be construed to authorize any business within any State or Territory prohibited by the laws thereof, or so as to prevent the taxation of the same business by the State. This provision not only recognizes the full control by the States of business carried on within their limits, but extends the same principle, so far as such business licensed by the national Government is concerned, to the Territories.

There is nothing hostile or contradictory, therefore, in the acts of Congress to the legislation of the States. What the latter prohibits, the former, if the business is found existing notwithstanding the prohibition, discourages by taxation. The two lines of legislation proceed in the same direction, and tend to the same result. It would be a judicial anomaly, as singular as indefensible, if we should hold a violation of the laws of the State to be a justification for the violation of the laws of the Union.

These considerations require an affirmative answer to the first general question. Whether the several defendants charged with carrying on business prohibited by State laws, without the licenses required by acts of Congress, can be convicted and condemned to pay the penalties imposed by the acts?

The remaining question is: Whether the defendant indicted for carrying on a business on which a special tax is imposed by the Internal Revenue Law, but which is prohibited by the laws of New-York, can be convicted and compelled to pay the penalty imposed for not having paid that tax?

What has been already said sufficiently indicates our judgment upon this question.

Congress, in framing the act of 1866, has carefully guarded against any misconstruction of the legislative intention by substituting throughout the term "special tax" for the word "license." This judicious legislation has removed all future possibility of the error which has been common among persons engaged in particular branches of business, that they derived from the licenses they obtained under the Internal Revenue Laws an authority for carrying on the licensed business independently of State regulation or control. And it throws, moreover, upon the previous legislation all the light of a declaratory enactment. It fully confirms, if confirmation were needed, the view we have already expressed, that the requirement of payment for licenses under former laws was a mere form of special taxation.

The act of 1866 contains the same provision in respect to the effect of special taxes which the original act of 1864 contained in respect to licenses. It provides expressly that the payment of the taxes imposed by it shall not exempt any person carrying on a trade or business from any penalty or punishment provided by State laws for carrying on such trade or business, or authorize the commencement or continuance of any such trade or business contrary to State laws, or prevent the imposition of any duty or any tax on such trade or business by State authority.

It was insisted by counsel that whatever might be the power, it could not have been the intention of Congress to tax any business prohibited by State laws. And the argument from public policy was much relied upon in support of this law.

We think it unnecessary to repeat the answer already made to this argument, when urged against the requirements of licenses. It is, if possible, less cogent against the direct imposition of a tax on a prohibited business than against the indirect imposition.

It may, however, be properly said that the law of 1866 was enacted after the arguments of the last term, and that Congress imposed these especial taxes with the distinct understanding that several branches of business thus taxed were prohibited by State legislation. This is conclusive as to the intention. The hypothesis we are asked to adopt would nullify some of the plainest provisions of the act, and is inadmissible. The question must be answered affirmatively.

Upon the whole, we conclude:

1. That licenses under the act of 1864, and the amendatory acts conveyed to the license no authority to carry on the licensed business within a State.

2. That the requirement of payment for such licenses is only a mode of imposing taxes on the licensed business, and that the prohibition under penalties, against carrying on the business without license is only a mode of enforcing the payment of such taxes.

3. That the provisions of the acts of Congress requiring such licenses, and imposing penalties for not taking out and paying for them, are not contrary to the Constitution or to public policy.

4. That the provisions in the act of 1866, for the imposing of special taxes, in lieu of requiring payment for licenses, removes whatever ambiguity existed in the previous laws, and are in harmony with the Constitution and public policy.

5. That the recognition by the act of Congress of the power and right of the States to tax, control, or regulate any business carried on within its limits is entirely concurrent with an intention on the part of Congress to tax such business for national purposes.

It follows:

That in the case from the Northern District of New-York the question certified must be answered in the affirmative.

That in the five cases from the District of New-Jersey the several judgments must be reversed, and the several causes remanded to the Circuit Court for new trial, in conformity with this opinion.

That, in the case from the district of Massachusetts the two questions certified must be answered in the affirmative, and

That, in each of the two cases from the Southern District of New-York, the following answer must be returned to the Circuit Court, namely: That the law imposing the special tax in the indictment mentioned, and for the non-payment of which said indictment was preferred and found, is valid and not unconstitutional.

All which is ordered accordingly.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

*Before Surrogate Tucker.*

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Lawrence McEntire, Ann Jackson, John M. Ryer, Dorothy Roeder, Alphonse Loubat, John Jung, Maria Springer, Jacob Fox, Jane Pomeroy, Moses F. Fisher.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Caroline Draper, Alexander Leo, Harriet Palmer, Catharine M. Walworth, Mary J. O. Ewing, James F. Scanlen, Simon Tobin, Rosina M. Feldman, Moses Odell, Nancy T. Reed, Etienne Rosier, Emma E. Scott, John White, Adah Crait, Hugh Carlisle, Michael Kelly, Abigail A. Logan, Laurence McCarty, Sophia Martin.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following persons: Chas. F. Beville, guardian of Theodore Rynders; John Marks, guardian of Emma R. Marks; Wm. E. Prince, guardian of Louisa G., Susan L. and Gertrude Prince; De Witt C. Graham, guardian of Fannie B. Dutcher; Henry Beer, guardian of Chas. A., Lydia and Henriet a Beer; Lemuel Arnold, guardian of Edward R. Arnold; Hugh O'Donnoghue, guardian of Henry and Dennis Stroub; John Potter, guardian of Annie Tobin; Mary A. Smith, guardian of Chas. and Joseph Maloney; Ludwig Schmid, guardian of Geo. C. Schmid.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 20

*By Justice Clerke.*

Wm. D. Mangam *vs.* Wm. M. Heagerty; reference ordered to R. C. Beamish, Esq. Arnold Blum et al. *vs.* E. W. Baxter et al.; motion dismissed, with costs. George E. Holyoke et al. *vs.* P. E. Reid; motion denied, $10 costs to abide event. In re. the petition of Eliza Ann Wetmore & Co.; motion granted. Lovett & Co. *vs.* Kingsland et al.; motion granted. Mary Isaacs *vs.* the Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion to amend granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. Jane Webb *vs.* James Bucke et al.; motion denied without costs. Bell *vs.* Whitmore; motion granted. Thomas Barbour et al. *vs.* Edward Neuss et al., complaint dismissed, &c. Thomas Lawrence *vs.* Augustus M. Halstead; motion granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event. Angevine *vs.* R. M. Hooley & Co.; motion to open default granted. John D. Ottiwell *vs.* R. M. Hooley & Co.; motion granted to open default. Smith *vs.* Foster; motion for attachment granted. John H. Tallman *vs.* Sarah Lewis; motion denied without costs. C. H. Smith *vs.* C. B. Smith; default opened and cause restored to calendar, &c., $10 costs of motion. In the matter of Robert Naussbaum; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*By Miller, Judge.*

Frederick P. Markham *vs.* Wm. G. Markham; motion for a new trial on the minutes is formally denied; the defendant may have thirty days to prepare and serve a case or bill of exceptions; the plaintiff thirty days to prepare and serve amendments, with stay until the case, &c., is settled.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

*Before Justice Kelly.*

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, there were forty-three cases set down for trial. A number of these were postponed. The petty larceny cases presented but a few cases, where the theft exceeded $10; and the charges of assault and battery were mainly of the domestic squabble kind.

THE PERILS OF PEACE-MAKING.

George Hicks was charged by Ellen Madden with an assault of a most demonstrative character from which the prisoner retired with about a pound of hair, the property of the complainant, and which she swore was growing on her head when he first attacked her. Mrs. Madden stated that she and her husband, and another lady and her husband, and two more friends of like relationship, went over to Williamsburgh on Sunday on a pic-nic; that after they came home she sat down on her stoop to cool off, when Hicks crossed over the street and called her sundry highly descriptive names, in reply to which she said a word or two, when he up and give it to her; "here's my hair, Your Honor, more's the token."

Catharine Huppey, a witness for the prosecution, and who appeared with a handsome black eye—one only—testified to the character of the assault, and to the offensive language about the lady's nationality used by the prisoner.

Thos. McCloskey, a gray-haired old gentleman, who saw the whole "scrimmage from his own doore," swore that the whole crowd of them "kem" home from Williamsburgh "purty well, I thank ye;" that Mrs. Madden was very "obstrapalous," and that her husband was "chaygin her into the house, she refusin' an' raisin' ould Harry, when the prisoner wint over and got betuxt them." Both the Maddens then attacked him, and as far as *he* saw he only acted in self-defence. Mary Mahan corroborated this last witness, and as these two were probably sober, not having been at the pic-nic, the prisoner was let off with a fine of $25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adolph Seiger quarreled with his neighbor, Adolph Levy, about the relative virtues of their little ones. Seiger was the most demonstrative, and was fined $3.

Charles McBride, a lad of 16 years, was found guilty of appropriating two flour barrels, and sent to the House of Refuge.

Mary Carmine, with a baby in her arms of very tender months, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for stealing a quantity of child's clothing.

Owen Finnigan was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for stealing a silver watch, valued at $10. He went to a dancing-saloon with a prostitute, and there stole the watch in a room, where it was in the pocket of the proprietor's vest, hanging on a nail. After he left the girl was blamed for the theft. She followed him, caught him, and on his being searched, it was found secreted in his boot.

Henry Raymond, one of a number of colored boys who assaulted and stole two jackets from Edward Williams, another colored boy, when on his way home from work, was sent four months to the Penitentiary.

William Hern, the Tombs lawyer, charged with indecent assault on the person of a little girl, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sentence. He said that he was crazy drunk at the time, and remembered nothing whatever of the occurrence.

Thomas Drew, for snatching a shawl from a woman named Mary Lawler, in Chatham-street, was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

Senator William M. Stewart, of California, delivered an address in San Francisco on the 19th ult., on the occasion of a public reception tendered him upon his return from Washington. He discussed national politics, saying that the American nation was constructed on the basis of equality, and, in conclusion, besought the Union men of California to forget their personal animosities, and for the sake of the Government, which had done so much for them in the way of giving them a Pacific Railway, the free use of the mines, the donation of the public lands and the grant of the Chinese and California steamship contract and subsidies, not to fail to do their duty in carrying the State for the Union Party at the coming election.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* (Democratic) says: "We have a rumor of a prospective Democratic and Conservative organization in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. There is no ground for the rumor that a few individuals have assumed the responsibility of obtaining Gen. Grant's consent to become a candidate, but there is no doubt that a nucleus is being formed here for the organization of a Grant party, that will draw out a responsive feeling East, West, North and South. The fact that such an enterprise is contemplated is having a visible effect upon the anxious aspirants of the Chase, Sumner and Wade class, and upon all the intenser Radicals who are planning for perpetuation."

Alluding to Gen. Grant and the Presidency the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Speaking to a friend the other day he said if he were sure of it ten years hence he would rather wait. 'As it is,' said he, 'if I am elected now I will be an ex-President while I am a young man. My present position suits me and pays me liberally—nearly $20,000 a year. I can't be President more than eight years, probably not more than four, and at the end of that time I'll be out of office, with nothing to do and no private fortune to live on.'"

The State Central Republican Committee of Kansas met at Topeka on the 10th inst. and adjourned to the 24th of July, after instructing the Secretary to write to the distinguished Republicans of the East, and secure their aid for the campaign in favor of impartial suffrage in Kansas. Arrangements will be completed on the 24th for a thorough canvass of the State by Kansas Radicals, with such aid as can be secured from abroad.

A Washington correspondent says that Gen. Grant's friends among the Republicans, just now largely in the majority, talk of Senator Wilson, Senator Morgan, or ex-Senator Creswell as a suitable nominee for the Vice-Presidency. Speaker Colfax for President and Gen. Howard for Vice-President have many earnest friends.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has decided in favor of annual instead of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and removed all restrictions upon durations of extra sessions; also fixed the pay of legislators at $4 per day during actual attendance.

The Boston *Post* says: "Ex-Gov. Andrew would make a good Minister to Mexico. He has courage, perseverance, ability, honesty, and would conduct any national business with becoming spirit and firmness."

Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, who is at present in Washington City, is expected to be absent about a month. Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies attends to the executive duties of the State in his absence.

The New-Jersey Equal Suffrage Convention at Trenton on the 23d inst., will be addressed by Senators Henry Wilson, James W. Nye, A. G. Cattell and F. T. Frelinghuysen.

Gen. S. F. Cary is among those urged for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ohio Second District.

A Kansas paper says ex-Gov. Reeder is a candidate for the Presidency.

Mrs. Metcalf, who was nearly a hundred years of age, and one of the first settlers of Madison County, Texas, recently while returning from a visit to a neighbor, took the wrong road, which led to the house of a Mr. Simms. Approaching the house, probably with a view of stopping for the night, she being weary of walking, this poor old lady was attacked by a pack of savage dogs, and was bitten in many places, and had her flesh terribly torn by the animals. One arm was torn from the body, and her breast and throat almost eaten up. She expired soon afterward.

## FINANCIAL.


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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 19, 1867.

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $24 55 DIFFERENCE.
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Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

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Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 25, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS. COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates. CLARK, DODGE & CO. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. FOR SALE BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1867.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 20, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date. JOHN NEWELL, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 1 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.


| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 110 | 110⅛ | Aug. 7.30 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | June 7.30 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 109 | 109⅛ | July 7.30 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | N.Y.S.7 Vet. B.L. | 105 | 105⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 109 | 109⅛ | Aug. C.I.Nt's. '64 | 119 | 119⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | Oct. C.I.Nt's. '64 | 118 | 118⅛ |
| 5-20 " new, '65 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | Dec. C.I.Nt's. '64 | 117⅛ | 117⅛ |
| 5-20 " new, 67 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | May. C.I.Nt's. '65 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| 10-40 Registered | 102 | 102⅛ | Aug. C.I.Nt's. '65 | 115⅛ | 115⅛ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | Sept. C.I.Nt's. '65 | 115⅛ | 115⅛ |
| Gold | 139⅛ | 139⅛ | Oct. C.I.Nt's. '65 | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |


WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.


## CITY REAL ESTATE.


S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-class and newly-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with extra lot and stable; $60,000; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.


## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.


A BARGAIN—VALUABLE CORNER PROPERty, with three snug houses in nice order, on Leonard-st., Williamsburgh; price to a prompt buyer, $5,000, half cash; the corner part of lot, 25x80, is yet vacant. Address OWNER, Station B, New-York.


## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.


WOODSIDE, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK. FOR SALE.

A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door, running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BURLINGTON, N. J., FOR SALE.—Twenty acres in high condition in all respects; 500 peach trees, 200 quince, 150 cherries, 360 pears, 200 apples, 300 currants and gooseberries, 300 best grapes, an acre of blackberries and raspberries, extensive flower and vegetable gardens, and grounds all planted; large new brick propagating-house, poultry-house, and numerous complete outbuildings; a fine stream of water; modern mansion, 36 by 26, with extensive buildings; 11 parlors and chambers, water-closet, cooking range, wash boilers, heater in cellar, all in complete order; fine location, one mile from station and post-office, and in every respect a first-class establishment; price $15,000; half cash, and immediate possession. Also, several large and small fruit farms, now producing largely. Full particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City; there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 1 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.


## TO LET.


A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXpress Building, corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., a large, light and dry basement, 25 feet by 100, or if preferred 30 by 75 feet, with fine entrance on Franklin-st., same as at the corner; very desirable place for almost any kind of business. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—NO. 668 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—PART FIRST LOFT NO. 581 Broadway, with entrance from Broadway and Mercer st., with lofts above on Mercer st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—ON west side, between New-York Hotel and 10th-st.; long lease at cheap rent; full-size lot. Address, real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHout the furniture, a superior full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, 14th-st. west of 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—SECond loft of No. 265 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.


## DIVIDENDS.


CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office 156 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $250,000 00 |
| Surplus July 1, 1867 | 82,191 05 |
| Losses Unpaid | 5,000 00 |
| Assets | $337,191 05 |

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square. Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st., No. 561 8th-av., No. 103 3d-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus, July 1, 1867 | 95,777 56 |
| Total assets | $295,777 56 |
| Unsettled losses | 5,000 00 |
| Net assets | $290,777 56 |

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867. E. B. FELLOWS, President. C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $1,000,000 00 |
| Assets, July 1, 1867 | 1,459,235 85 |

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $1,000,000 |
| Surplus, July 1, 1867 | 316,000 |

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst. J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Vice-President. H. KIP, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867. A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 479 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax. The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August. The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.


## SAVINGS BANKS.


METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., Opposite Cooper Institute. DEPOSIT of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 P. M. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.


## BOARDING AND LODGING.


AT NO. 159 WEST 124TH-ST., YOUNG men can be accommodated with comfortable board. Terms $5 a week.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board, transient or permanent. Prices reasonable.


## COUNTRY BOARD.


COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON—Private family; ample grounds well shaded, extending to the Hudson. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 6th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARDING IN NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A few boarders can be accommodated at the house of Rev. H. CONNELLY, No. 59 Ann-st., Newburgh, N. Y. Two large and one small room on the second floor, to suit one or two families. West Point, the Highlands and Hudson River in full view.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, ON a farm preferred, not over two hours from the city, for a gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; if suited may remain through the Winter; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, W. W. W., Box 160 *Times* Office.


## SUMMER RESORTS.


TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests. Baggage master and omnibuses at depot. M. T. SEYMOUR, Manager.


## SEWING MACHINES.


BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO.....July 17
HECLA.....July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.**
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.**
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS.....Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Lexow & Voight, No. 2 New Chambers-st.
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**
The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR...G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

**RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.**

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....July 27
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $110 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 115 | Steerage to London | 35 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 125 | Steerage to Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $28. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.**
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 28, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**STEAM DIRECT FOR BREMEN.**
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.**
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 25 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, are issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.**
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,**
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

| | 1st Cabin. | 2d Cabin. | Steer'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From San Francisco to Yokohama | $250 | $170 | $85 |
| From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki | 300 | 200 | 100 |

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

**NOTICE.**
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted). SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

**FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

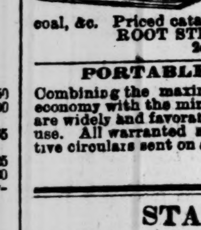
**FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC** Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S** fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## MACHINERY.



**ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE** combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.**
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.**—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED** the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## ASTROLOGY.

**MRS. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS** clairvoyant, No. 220 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

## STEAMBOATS.

**NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.**
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,850 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

**LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
**FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.**
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

**FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.**
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

**REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.**
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

**SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.**
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 20th | 4 | P. M. | Saturday, 20th | 8 | A. M. |
| Sunday, 21st | 7½ | A. M. | Saturday, 20th | 7 | P. M. |
| Sunday, 21st | 7 | P. M. | Sunday, 21st | 4 | P. M. |
| Monday, 22d | 10½ | A. M. | Monday, 22d | 7 | A. M. |
| Tuesday, 23d | 11 | A. M. | Tuesday, 23d | 7 | A. M. |
| Wednesday, 24th | 11½ | A. M. | Wednesday, 24th | 7½ | A. M. |

**FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.**—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 20th | 10 | A. M. | Saturday, 20th | 6 | A. M. |
| Sunday, 21st | 8 | A. M. | Saturday, 20th | 5 | P. M. |
| Monday, 22d | 8 | A. M. | Sunday, 21st | 5 | P. M. |
| Tuesday, 23d | 8 | A. M. | Monday, 22d | 11½ | A. M. |
| Wednesday, 24th | 9 | A. M. | Tuesday, 23d | 12 | M. |
| | | | Wednesday, 24th | 12½ | P. M. |

**SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE**, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

**SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.**—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOS. P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, July 21:
Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st. at 9 and 10½ A. M., 4½ and 9½ P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 and 11½ A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

**FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD** time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY** from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 8 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

**LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)**—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL S. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE**, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

**FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT** steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 40 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

**EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.**—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

**FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS**, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

**NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.**—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO** charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 25 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

**THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES** foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!**—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN**—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

**EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.**—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN,** a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; none but those willing and able to pay liberally need apply. Call or address No. 501 19th-st., corner Avenue A.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN** girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

**ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP,** male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**AN INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE AGED** English woman, without incumbrance, who is fully competent, desires a position as companion or nurse to an invalid; has no objection to travel. Address H. J., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

**A DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS** by the day or week; terms moderate; good references. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

**MALES.**

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a colored man; has been driving in the City for the last sixteen years; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address John Cohn, harnessmaker, No. 1,309 Broadway.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

**TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A YOUNG** man of experience would undertake the management of estates, or charge of property of parties going to Europe, collection of rents, &c. Address D. M. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—CLERKS, PORTERS, BARTENDERS,** cooks, chambermaids, grooms and ten farm hands, at HEALY'S, No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 6. Immediate employment.

**BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY** competent and reliable party, of unquestioned honesty and steady habits, may find a permanent situation at $1,000 to $1,200 salary, by addressing with references and particulars of qualification, THOMAS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**FELLECROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE.** Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

## RAILROADS.

**TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.**
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.**
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST,** via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany and Troy | $1 00 | Saratoga | 1 75 |
| Schenectady | 1 37 | Fort Edward | 2 45 |
| Fonda | 1 30 | Whitehall | 3 30 |
| Utica | 2 45 | Rutland | 4 00 |
| Rome | 2 76 | Burlington | 6 00 |
| Syracuse | 3 54 | North Adams | 2 00 |
| Rochester | 5 30 | St. Albans | 7 25 |
| Lockport | 6 35 | Ogdensburgh | 10 50 |
| Suspension Bridge | 6 75 | Montreal | 9 75 |
| Buffalo | 6 25 | | |

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY,**
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

**TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS** can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; or Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

## AUCTION SALES.

**LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.**
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchas.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's,
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.
Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE,** and with satisfactory references, would invest $1,000 to $2,000, with his time, in some respectable business. Address C. N. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER, WITH $5,000,** in a legitimate and profitable cash business; best references given and required. Address CASH, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

## PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.
**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING** a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,

## PROPOSALS.

**GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.**
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
8,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
3 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
886 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
55 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Grasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

**PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.**
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c. | No. 23. Hardware. |
| No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c. | No. 24. Ship Chandlery. |
| No. 3. Iron and Steel. | No. 27. Dry Goods. |
| No. 4. Tin and Zinc. | No. 29. Firewood and Coal. |
| No. 7. Cooking Utensils. | No. 31. Whale Oil. |
| No. 10. Leather. | No. 32. Galley Iron. |
| No. 14. Ox Hides. | No. 33. Pig Iron. |
| No. 18. Tallow, &c. | No. 34. Chain Iron. |
| No. 20. Brushes. | No. 35. Sand. |
| No. 22. Stationery. | No. 36. Charcoal. |

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 19, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

**IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.**
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.
There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.
This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.
The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.
Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.
For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.
BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

**TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.**—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS. Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

**CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED** proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.**
*Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.*
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
OPENING OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
PANTOMIME AND THE TOM THUMB TROUPE.
SPLENDID PANTOMIME COMPANY,
embracing the following talented artists:
MR. G. L. FOX,
the celebrated and popular comedian and pantomimist, MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. A. GROSSI, MASTER T. CALLIGNE, MONS. LEWIS, MR. H. CUNNINGHAM, MLLE. MARTINETTI, MISS LULA PRIOR, &c., together with a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
LAST WEEK
of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES,
including the laughable sketch of
After which will be performed
MR. G. L. FOX'S
new and dazzling pantomime, entitled
LITTLE BOY BLUE
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced at great expense, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.
The pantomime culminates in a
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE PRISMATIC BOWER OF ASTRAL GLORY
in the glittering retreat of the
GENIUS OF PURITY.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS
yield their products to this, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
TEN LIVING SEALS,
the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**BANVARD'S MUSEUM,**
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
The dramatic company, by special request, will repeat the LADY OF LYONS; Prof. Logrima, the Magician; Trained Birds, &c.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M.
Admission 20 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY** the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
*First*—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of these claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.
*Second*—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.
*Third*—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.
*Fourth*—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notice a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.
*Fifth*—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.
*Sixth*—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.
*Seventh*—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.: also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

**UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday July 16, 1867.
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

## FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
**SPRINGMEYER BROS.**
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

## IRON AND METALS.

**THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,**
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE** in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. One trial only.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SIX LAST NIGHTS
OF MR.
DAN BRYANT'S
BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT.
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL IRISH DRAMA OF THE
BELLS OF SHANDON,
now attracting
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. DAN BRYANT
as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney
Introducing his great specialties of
SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.
MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne
LOTTA,
Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who, supported by the charming comedienne,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22,
IN TWO EXCELLENT PIECES.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AS COLUMBUS.
MISS EMILY THORNE AS COLUMBIA.
and
THE FAST MAN.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Re-engagement of
MESSRS. G. W. & W. J. THOMPSON
and their celebrated dogs, HECTOR and CARLO.
The Knights of the Cross or the Dogs of the Standard, Dutch drama and Spectre Bridegroom.

**TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.**
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JULY 21, AT 7½.
SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS.
Together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.
Admission 25 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, July 22, at 8.
THIRTY-EIGHTH POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

## THE TURF.

**TURF.**
GREAT MATCH FOR $5,000.
Fashion Course—Trotting MONDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.—Match for $5,000; two miles and repeat.—J. Dougrey's b. m. Fearless, in harness; D. Mace's b. g. Stonewall Jackson, under saddle. Good day and track.
SAME DAY—STAKE OF $300.
Mile heats, 3 in 5. W. Borst's bl. m., in harness; W. Smith's ch. m., to wagon; B. Daniel's ch. m. Louise, in harness.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

## MUSICAL.

**WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.**—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

**NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM** will be opened about Aug. 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., by FREDERICK BLUME.

## DRY GOODS

TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
**B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,**
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS,
At prices greatly below their value.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES, WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH, at $33 and upward.
ALSO,
A FEW CHOICE INDIA SHAWLS,
Just received, at $100 and upward.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.**
GREAT VARIETY OF
PIQUE SUITS AND DRESSES
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

**FURTHER ADDITIONS**
Will be made on MONDAY, July 22,
To our
POPULAR STOCKS
of
DRESS GOODS, at 25c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

**GREAT BARGAINS**
Will be offering during
THE ENTIRE WEEK
in
CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS, SACKS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
&c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

**IDLEWILD.**
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

**MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,**
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

**RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,**
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

**MADAME C. MEARS,**
No. 202 MADISON-AV.,
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

**MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,** &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, all Summer, and qualify pupils, practically, for Fall business. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

**NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.**—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CONVERSATION,** by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School) No. 27 Bond-st.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN,** N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND** good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

**AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS** are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary. 430 Broome-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**FOUND—A CORAL BREASTPIN. THE OWNER** will receive the same by applying at 30 West 37th-st.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE LATE JOHN G. BERGEN.

### Funeral Services Yesterday—Action of the Boards of Health and Police Commissioners.

The funeral services over the remains of the late JOHN G. BERGEN, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Board, took place at the residence of the family in Third-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street, Gowanus, yesterday afternoon. Long before the time designated for the commencement of the ceremonies, the house and neighborhood was thronged with the numerous relatives and friends of the deceased. The adjacent country towns were all strongly represented, and all appeared to feel as if they had lost a sincere friend and kind neighbor, thus showing that he was esteemed by all who knew him.

The coffin occupied the front parlor, opposite the hall door. It was of rosewood, oval top, covered with black cloth, and silver braid and handles. On the burial casket rested an elegant wreath of rare and fragrant flowers. The plate bore the following inscription:

JOHN G. BERGEN.
Died July 18, 1867.
Aged 52 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Among the relatives present was the venerable mother of deceased, now between the 85th and 90th year of her age, who gave vent to her great grief by repeated sobs; the last of the three sons of GARRETT BERGEN, (the immediate descendant of MICHAEL HANS BERGEN;) Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN, together with the children of deceased and other near relatives.

The officials present were Police Superintendent John A. Kennedy, Commissioners Acton, Manniere and Bosworth, Inspectors John A. Folk, Leonard and Dilks. The Board of Health was represented by Commissioners Schultz, Crane and Dr. Conklin, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of Brooklyn; Capt. John Young, of the Detective Force, Mayor Booth, of Brooklyn, and several of the heads of departments of the City Government. The Police Precincts were represented by Capts. Brown, Wilson, Woglom, Speight, Copeland, Powers, Williamson, Jacobs, Rhodes, Leich, Smith, and many Sergeants, and many of the patrolmen. The New-York Fire Commissioners were in attendance, as was also Hon. THURLOW WEED, and a large number of other well-known civilians.

The solemn services, in accordance with the ritual of the Reformed Dutch Church, were commenced at 3¼ o'clock, by Rev. J. H. MANNING, of the South Reformed Dutch Church, who appealed to the Throne of Grace, and then made a few brief and affecting remarks in relation to the many good qualities of deceased and the general esteem in which he was held by all classes. He was followed by Rev. N. P. PIERCE, who spoke at some length, reviewing the character of the departed, his habits, his kindliness and good works. The eloquent eulogy brought many a tear of sorrow from the eyes of the mourners, who cannot soon forget the loss of one who was esteemed for his integrity, his virtue and Christian spirit.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the assemblage gradually dispersed, leaving only relatives and personal acquaintances of the family.

The remains will be interred in the family lot in Edgewood-avenue, Greenwood Cemetery, at an early hour this (Sunday) morning.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday morning to take some appropriate action relative to the demise of the late Mr. BERGEN. Hon. THOMAS ACTON was called to the chair, after which Judge BOSWORTH presented a series of resolutions, eulogizing the memory of the deceased as a gentleman of integrity, an upright citizen, and an efficient member of the Board. The resolutions also referred to his many virtues, and stated that as a Police Commissioner he endeavored to continually elevate and increase the efficiency of the Police force. In appointing members of the force to office, it was his aim to reward merit, and to make this fact so apparent that it should operate at all times as an incentive to duty upon all the members of the force. In determining the punishment to be inflicted on Policemen who had violated the rules of the Department, or had failed in some duties, he did not forget that they were men, and that to err is human—and whenever satisfied that the error was an unintentional failure he was lenient.

In his personal and official intercourse with the other members of the Board he was frank and free, but courteous in expressing his opinions. He gave to opposing views the consideration to which he though them entitled. When, upon full reflection, and in sight of all the information brought to bear upon any subject, he had formed clear conviction of what was right, he adhered to this convictions with unyielding tenacity.

The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, closed by expressing the regret of the members at his death.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday morning, President SCHULTZ made the following remarks in respect to the late JOHN G. BERGEN:

GENTLEMEN: I have called you together to-day to announce formally to you the death of JOHN G. BERGEN, our late associate. I am sure that no words which I can command will suitably convey the deep sense of grief which we all feel. Personally, I have known Mr. BERGEN for more than a quarter of a century, and for a portion of that time have officially been associated with him, first in the Board of Education in Brooklyn, and more recently, as you know, in this Board.

Mr. BERGEN, in all the relations of life, sustained a uniform reputation for integrity and economy. He insisted always upon applying the same rules of frugality and honesty to his public trust that so distinguished him in all his private relations. Identified as he always has been with the country districts of Kings County—having for a large portion of his life been actively engaged in the pursuits of the farmer—he came naturally to regard frugality and honesty in public affairs as no less important than in his private relations.

The consistent maintenance of these characteristics made him greatly appreciated by his immediate constituents, and tended, no doubt, to confirm in him habits which have made his name and public services so greatly appreciated.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of JOHN G. BERGEN, our late associate, this Board and all the interests which it represents have met with an irreparable loss. Associated with us from the date of our organization, we desire to bear witness to the practical wisdom and good sense which he ever brought to bear upon the consideration of all important topics, and to place on record our high appreciation of the constancy, fidelity and unswerving integrity with which he has always discharged his official duties. An honest man and an economist in all his personal and social relations, he possessed the rare merit of applying these principles to the administration of all the public trusts with which he was charged.

In view, then, of the public services of our lamented late associate, and of our high appreciation of those rare personal qualities for which he was eminently distinguished, be it further

*Resolved*, That we hereby publicly express and bear testimony to his worth and public spirit as a citizen, his fidelity as an official, and to his unassuming modesty as a man.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to express to the family of the deceased our profound sympathy in this their great bereavement.

*Resolved*, That this Board do now adjourn to pay our last respects to the memory of JOHN G. BERGEN, departed from our sight and official intercourse forever.

## THE FORT SCHUYLER MURDER.

### History of the Deed and its Perpetrator—Another Stay of Proceedings.

Our readers, doubtless, remember the circumstances of the tragic affair that occurred last Summer in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler, when a young woman named ELLEN HICKS was instantly killed by Corporal FITZGERALD, of Company H. First Artillery, regulars.

The testimony adduced upon the trial showed that on the evening of the 1st of August last four of the private soldiers left the Fort on short leave of absence, and spent the hours until about 11:30 o'clock, in drinking and playing cards, at a saloon in the village of Westchester. While thus engaged they had some difficulty with a man named ALEXANDER ELLIOT, who entered the place and used abusive and insulting language toward them. Hard words followed on both sides, and it is said that blows were soon reached, and that in the *melee* ELLIOT's right arm was broken. The scene of the uneven conflict was then removed to the road, where, in the thick darkness of the night, ELLIOT made good his escape, and fled to his home. The rain was falling heavily at the time, and the soldiers, who were then partly intoxicated, returned to the Fort, leaving behind them one of their comrades, named BURKE, whose absence they did not discover until they had passed the gate on the way to their quarters. It was then resolved that they should take an ambulance wagon and go in search of the missing soldier, which they immediately did, accompanied by Corporal FITZGERALD, who had just been relieved from guard-duty, and was about to retire for the night. Each one of the four men who went upon the journey of search took with him a musket, but only FITZGERALD's weapon was loaded. It was then about 1:30 o'clock in the morning. They proceeded directly to ELLIOT's house, about two miles distant, and made a desperate but ineffectual effort to force an entrance into the premises, with the purpose, as alleged by the prosecution, of renewing the altercation of the evening. Meanwhile ELLIOT succeeded in escaping from the house, by jumping from a second story window. The leap and flight were witnessed by one of the soldiers, who informed the others of it, and the party gave up the contest and returned to the fort. Before leaving, however, FITZGERALD raised his piece and, as claimed by the prosecution, took deliberate aim and discharged the contents of the gun at the deceased, who was standing with her mother and sister in the hall doorway of an adjacent house, to which spot they had been attracted by the noise of the soldiers' voices. The ball took effect in a vital part of the body, and in a short time the unfortunate young lady was dead. The deceased was a niece of Mr. ELLIOT, and had made all the necessary preparations for her wedding, which was to have taken place three days afterward. FITZGERALD was arrested early on the morning of the 2d of August, and committed for trial. That event followed speedily, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 25th of January last. A stay of proceedings was granted, and the case was carried to a higher Court, where a decision adverse to the prisoner was rendered, and on the 31st of May last, FITZGERALD was resentenced, in this instance, by Judge LOTT, of Poughkeepsie, who ordered that the prisoner should be hanged on yesterday, the 19th inst. An appeal was then taken to a still higher Court, where, on the 29th ult., Judge PORTER allowed a second stay of proceedings, which will probably continue until September, when the matter will be argued before the Court of Appeals.

By kind permission of Mr. Sheriff DARIUS LYONS, our reporter visited the condemned man yesterday at the White Plains Jail, and was agreeably surprised to find him a noble, intellectual-looking young person, with a pleasant countenance, that bespoke for its owner anything but a malicious or murderous inclination. In a lengthy conversation he spoke freely of his past life, and particularly of the circumstances of the murder. He is 27 years of age, and has spent one-third of that time as a soldier of the United States Army. Five years he was engaged in the Fourth Cavalry Regiment of Regulars. His term of service expired during the early part of the Southern rebellion, and he enlisted in the Second Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, Gen. CUSTER's command. After remaining in that regiment for about two years, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and detained by them at Salisbury, N. C., for eleven months. When released he was somewhat demented, and continued so for a considerable length of time, but eventually outgrew the incipient stages of lunacy, and regained his wonted vigor of intellect. In October, 1865, he joined the regular army again, and was attached to Company H, First Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, where he remained until the time of the unfortunate occurrence for which he has been doomed to die upon the scaffold. He says he never drank any intoxicating liquor and never indulged in the use of tobacco. On the night in question he went, so he assured us, with the other parties to find BURKE, whom they, in their drunken stupor, reported to have been assaulted and foully dealt with by some one on the road. For the purpose of carrying him to the fort, in case he should be found, the ambulance wagon was taken. He went to the house of ELLIOTT because his comrades told him that they thought BURKE was a prisoner there. The firing of the gun, he asserts, was purely accidental. He was near to the girl when he shot her, and as he did not know her, and had never spoken to her, he argues there was no motive that could be conceived of for taking her life. She had not engaged in the altercations of the night, and was not seen at all by any of the soldiers. The first intimation that he had of the mischief done was conveyed to him by the officer who arrested him on the following morning. He complained bitterly of the misrepresentations of a certain New-York newspaper, whose reporter has persisted, he says, in publishing gross falsehoods concerning him, much to the prejudice of his case. He asserts his innocence stoutly, and says he awaits an order for a new trial with great confidence.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### Official List of Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our customary budget of National Guard news for the information of our military readers:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the week ending July 13, 1867:

*Eighth Brigade Staff*—Edgar Russell, Inspector, July 8, 1867, original. James B. Olney, Judge-Advocate, July 8, 1867, original. Ebenezer R. McKay, Surgeon, July 8, 1867, original. Omar V. Sage, Ordnance Officer, July 8, 1867, original. John Pindar, Aid-de-Camp, July 8, 1867, original.

*First Artillery*—Frederick Meyer, First Lieutenant, April 25, 1867, *vice* John N. Heubner, transferred. John May, First Lieutenant, April 25, 1867, *vice* Vix, transferred.

*Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry*—Wm. S. Young, Surgeon, June 5, 1867, *vice* Geo. J. Newton, time expired. John E. Burdick, Assistant Surgeon, June 5, 1867, *vice* James F. Murray, left the district. Daniel C. Livingston, Quartermaster, June 5, 1867, *vice* Jas. G. Frazer, promoted. Jas. G. Fraser, Commissary of Subsistence, June 5, 1867, *vice* Joseph Wirt, left the district.

*Thirtieth Regiment Infantry*—Levinus M. Wilson, Colonel, June 29, 1867, *vice* Jas. Gibson, promoted. Wm. Randals, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 29, 1867, *vice* Levinus M. Wilson, promoted. Harvey B. Sybau't, Major, June 29, 1867, *vice* Wm. Randales, promoted. Daniel M. White, Captain, Aug. 4, 1867, *vice* John M. Call, moved from district.

*Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry*—Geo. W. Flower, Colonel, July 5, 1867, *vice* J. A. Sawyer, resigned.

*Seventieth Regiment*—Peter Bertsch, First Lieutenant, June 27, 1867, *vice* Geo. Kourath, resigned. Gustavus Fredericks, Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1867, *vice* Peter Bertsch promoted. Frederick Weiser, Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1867, *vice* Gustavus Fredericks promoted.

*Eighty-fifth Regiment Infantry*—John Donohue, Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1867, *vice* John Spath, promoted. Theodore A. Newville, First Lieutenant, May 28, 1867, *vice* E. J. Stevens, resigned. Josiah Reed, Second Lieutenant, May 28, 1867, *vice* T. A. Newville, promoted. A. J. Andrews, First Lieutenant, June 15, 1867, *vice* G. H. Baker, resigned. William M. Park, Second Lieutenant, June 15, 1867, *vice* A. T. Scamwell, resigned.

*Eighty-sixth Regiment Infantry*—Jacob H. Meach, Colonel, June 29, 1867, *vice* G. Beach, promoted. Osmar C. Sage, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 29, 1867, *vice* J. H. Meach, promoted. J. M. Van Valkenburgh, Major, June 29, 1867, *vice* O. C. Sage, promoted. Cornelius Platner, First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1866, *vice* E. P. Moore, resigned. A. G. Holcomb, First Lieutenant, June 30, 1866, *vice* Nelson Graham. Hiram Davis, Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1866, *vice* A. G. Holcomb, promoted.

*Eighty-seventh Regiment Infantry*—Joseph Shearer, Captain, March 23, 1867, *vice* Mart Corcoran, resigned. Jacob Ashbrack, First Lieutenant, March 23, 1867, *vice* Joseph Shearer, promoted. Charles Guion, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1867, *vice* Adelbert Secor, resigned. E. W. Thompson, Captain, Jan. 5, 1865, original. H. M. Riggs, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1865, original. J. Corey, Second Lieutenant, May 17, 1864, original.

*One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Infantry*—John Wheeler, Captain, June 5, 1867, *vice* John Toles, transferred. A. Crawford, First Lieutenant, June 15, 1867, *vice* John Wheeler, promoted. A. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant, June 15, 1867, *vice* Crawford, promoted. Augustus T. Mills, Surgeon, June 15, 1867, *vice* John Michael, resigned. James G. Terbell, Commissary of Subsistence, June 15, 1867, original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Second Lieut. Remsen Appleby, Seventy-first Regiment.
Second Lieut. Albert Stewart, Thirtieth Regiment.
First Lieut. John H. Zimmerman, Thirtieth Regiment.
First Lieut. Wm. Martin, Fifty-sixth Regiment.
First Lieut. John Mearns, Twenty-fourth Regiment.
Capt. Christian W. Rapp, Twenty-fourth Regiment.
Second Lieut. Edgar Allen, Twenty-fourth Regiment.
Major B. H. Hanover, Forty-fifth Regiment.
Second Lieut. Abram Roberts, Ninety-eighth Regiment.
Capt. George Messersmidt, Fifth Regiment.
First Lieut. A. D. Snow, Twenty-second Regiment.
First Lieut. Louis T. Sherrell, Twenty-third Regiment.
First Lieut. Augustus M. Mills, Eighty-seventh Regiment.
Second Lieut. Wm. Lenox, Eighty-seventh Regiment.
Lieut.-Col. A. D. Waters, Seventy-sixth Regiment.

COMPANY D—HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

At the regular monthly meeting of this company, held on Thursday, the 11th inst., an election was held for civil officers, when Mr. P. P. MCKENNA was re-elected Secretary; Mr. ROBERT C. RUSSELL was elected Treasurer, *vice* CLARK resigned. An election for non-commissioned officers also took place on the same evening, with the following result: Corp. John McKee to be Fourth Sergeant—original vacancy; Corp. Richard Challoner, Fifth Sergeant—original vacancy; Fourth Corp. George H. Ward, Second Corporal, *vice* McKee, promoted; Private John Wallace, Third Corporal, *vice* Challoner, promoted; Private George Matthews, Fourth Corporal, *vice* Ward, promoted. This is the junior company of the regiment, having been organized about four months ago, and is now in a flourishing condition. Most of the members have seen service with the Tenth New-York Volunteers (National Zouaves,) and the Captain is Ex-Lieut.-Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL, of the Tenth. Young men desiring to join this first-class organization can do so by applying to the Captain, No. 139 West Seventeenth-street, or at the Armory on the first Thursday in each month.

The first annual excursion of this company will take place on the 29th of August, when the steamer *Perry* will convey the excursionists to St. Ronan's Well, near Flushing, L. I. Tickets may be obtained from the Armorer or the members.

MISCELLANEUS GOSSIP.

The headquarters of the First Division are now established at No. 2 Park-place, in accordance with General Order No. 8.

Col. JOSEPH WRIGHT, of the Twenty-first (Poughkeepsie) Regiment, having issued orders for his command to parade on the 4th of July, and Company H, "Denning Guard," of Fishkill Landing, having failed to respond, the officers thereof are to be held to account for their neglect. The Colonel commanding has requested Capt. H. H. HUSTIS to send in his resignation forthwith, and a lively time is anticipated. The officers of the Company will probably be tried by a Court-martial for disobedience of orders.

Major WILLIAM GRAY, formerly of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, New-York Volunteers, and more recently of the United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and who has for the last few months resided at Knoxville, Tenn., recently started for Baton Rouge, La., where he is ordered to join his regiment, the Forty-first United States Infantry, to which regiment he has been gazetted a First Lieutenant.

Capt. C. W. RAPP, First Lieut. JOHN MEARNS and Second Lieut. EDGAR ALLEN, all of the Twenty-fourth (Albany) Regiment, have resigned their commissions in the National Guard, and the Governor has accepted the same.

Mr. NORMAN S. CURTISS, Assistant Librarian of the State Library, and late Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has received from Gov. FENTON a commission as Captain by brevet in the volunteer service. Capt. CURTISS' gallant war record entitled him to this recognition, having participated in some of the hardest battles of the Department of the Gulf, and was held a prisoner for 14 months in Texan prisons.

The Farrar Court-martial held a session on Thursday last at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, when a large number of witnesses were examined on the part of the defence, relative to the alleged intoxication of the accused. The court will meet on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M. The proceedings are open to the public.

An election will be held at an early day in the Ninety-sixth Regiment to fill the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, rendered vacant by the resignation of Col. ERNEST O. BERRET.

Col. JOEL W. MASON, of the Sixth Regiment, has received a furlough for four months, dating from the 12th inst., and he has started for a European trip. Lieut.-Col. SCHWARTZ is in command of the regiment, headquarters at No. 66 Sixth-street.

In obedience to Brigade Order No. 19, a Regimental Court-Martial, to consist of Capt. GEO. H. MOTT, will assemble at the Fourth Regiment Armory, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all offences, deficiencies and delinquencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of said regiment. Commandants of companies will forward their lists of delinquents five days before the assembling of the Court to the Adjutant.

The officers and members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory over Centre Market, in fatigue uniform and black belts on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for drill. It is necessary that every member of this command should be present. The honorary members are also respectfully requested to attend this drill. Members of the other companies in the regiment who intend participating with Company G on their excursion to Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 5, will also attend.

### Alleged Outrage in a Street Car.

Yesterday morning a woman giving her name as NELLIE SHANGER, and her residence as No. 97 Cherry-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and complained that she had been subjected to a most outrageous assault by two men named PHILIP BRODERICK and JAMES WATSON. Her story, as related under oath, is that on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, she left home to visit a friend named KATE SNOW, at No. 80 Oliver-street. After remaining there about an hour she and KATE went out together and made several visits, and in the evening took a car of the East Broadway and Avenue B line to go down town. But the car was going up instead of down, and the mistake was not discovered until they had reached First-Avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, at which point the two parted company, KATE leaving the car to return home. Shortly afterward the woman NELLIE SHANGER also left the car, intending to take one of the Second-Avenue line, which would convey her home, but being unacquainted with that part of the City, and greatly confused and fatigued, she took the first car that came along, which proved to be No. 84 of the East Broadway and Avenue B line making its last up trip, it being then after 1 o'clock A. M. Thinking the car was going down she got in, and at the time she did so there was no one there except WATSON and the driver BRODERICK. WATSON sat opposite and asked her if she had money to pay her fare, and upon her replying affirmatively he suddenly reached over and pulled her toward him, and at the same moment reached up and put out the light, the driver, BRODERICK, putting out the front light at the same instant. Her person was then outraged by both WATSON and BRODERICK, who were followed by a third person who attempted the same thing, but desisted upon her entreaty. Soon afterward BRODERICK and WATSON stopped the car and endeavored to put her off, when her screams were heard by Officer CRUDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who came up and arrested the two men. The affidavit of the officer corroborates the above story as to the car being without lights and as to his hearing screams for help from a woman.

WATSON and BRODERICK, in answer to the charge against them, emphatically denied their guilt, BRODERICK saying: "I was driving up, and at Twenty-second-street and Avenue A the conductor of a car going down called to me to stop. They had a woman on the front platform; they put her off, and she staggered. I took her on the front platform of my car; she refused to go in because the rear light was out; there were two other drivers with me, and she was so drunk they thought she would fall off, and so put her inside and sat with her. The outrage was not committed in my car."

Justice DODGE held the two men to answer the charge of rape, and the woman was sent to the House of Detention. BRODERICK, later in the day, gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 to answer, and was discharged.

### Meeting of the Society for the Prevention and Suppression of Gambling.

A meeting of the above Society was held Friday night at the Astor House. There was a large attendance of members, and much enthusiasm was expressed by those present. Major JOHN J. HARROLD acted as President, and Mr. JOHN M. LINDEN as Secretary. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committee on obtaining an office reported that they had secured suitable offices at No. 6 Centre-street, and were prepared to take possession immediately. On motion of Capt. SCANLON, the report was received and the Committee directed to secure the offices, and open the same for business forthwith.

The Secretary reported that several gentlemen had made complaints against various places occupied as gambling saloons, and that he had directed the detectives attached to the Association to obtain the necessary evidence to secure their conviction at the earliest possible moment, and that in several of such cases such evidence had been obtained, and they had been referred to the counsel for further action.

The report of Mr. NATHAN NESBIT, the counsel, was then read. From the report it appears that nineteen complaints had been made, chiefly against policy offices, and that he had prepared the necessary affidavits upon which to have warrants issued. Mr. NESBIT also stated that the political influence of the gambling fraternity was so powerful that in some cases he feared that Police Justices would not do their duty in the matter and issue the necessary warrants, and stated that any apparent remissness on his part was to be ascribed rather to that fact than to any lack of energy in prosecuting cases after they passed into his hands. He also stated that he had applied during the past week for several warrants to a certain Police Justice, who, after an examination of the papers, declined issuing a warrant upon some trivial pretence. His report concluded by stating that if the authorities would not do *their* duty the Society of course could accomplish nothing.

The report created considerable discussion, during which the fact transpired that a well-known citizen, who is also a politician, had been applied to to accept the position of President of the Society and had declined, not from any want of sympathy with its objects, but because he was, to use his own words, "afraid it would hurt him politically."

On motion of Mr. GEO. J. ROSS the meeting then adjourned.

### Paving Clinton-street—A Meeting of Citizens.

A number of the owners of property on Clinton-street, Brooklyn, who are opposed to the laying of the Nicholson pavement in that thoroughfare, met at the Athenæum in Atlantic-street last evening. The object was to prevent the Commissioners from substituting the wooden pavement for the cobble-stone, without an opportunity to select any other. Dr. BELL occupied the chair, and after some discussion of the Nicholson as compared with the Belgian pavement, a resolution was offered to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to obtain signatures to the following expression of views:

*Whereas*, Under an act of the last Legislature of the State of New-York, certain persons are named as Commissioners with power and authority to repave Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place; and

*Whereas*, Said act was passed upon petition of a large number of property-holders, many if not most of whom find facts now to exist greatly differing from representations made by the parties specially advocating the bill before the Legislature—the said facts having reference to a cost but little, if any, less than that originally named, and a serious inferiority in the quality of one kind of material proposed; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a postponement of all immediate action in the matter of paving said street is eminently desirable.

The resolution was adopted, when the following committees were appointed: Canvassing Committee—A. W. Morehouse, L. Bennett, P. W. Kenyon, S. S. Townsend, Dr. Rippier, T. C. Moore, Dr. Hallet, M. K. Dennison, Dr. Louis Bauer. Law Committee—Daniel Marvin, L. Bennett, J. W. Pickett. Executive and Finance Committee—Mr. Kelsey, C. J. Sprague, Thomas Carroll, A. Buckley, Dr. A. J. Cullen. The meeting then adjourned.

## POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A FALSE-PRETENCE CASE.

WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, of the firm of CARTER, KIRTLAND & Co., No. 340 Broadway, appeared before Justice HOGAN, several weeks ago, and entered a complaint against SIMON WITOWSKI, a New-Orleans merchant, in which he accused him of false pretences. In his affidavit the complainant states that on the 10th of August, 1866, WITOWSKI called at his store and expressed a desire to make extensive purchases of goods on four months' credit, and represented himself as being in business with ROBERT B. JONES, in the City of New-Orleans, and owned in his own right a plantation under successful cultivation and valued at $100,000. He further declared that he owned $10,000 worth of stock in the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, and that he had $60,000 in the Bank of England, making his personal and landed property fully $170,000, exclusive of the property owned by his wife. These glittering representations were believed by Mr. KIRTLAND, and he sold WITOWSKI an invoice of goods valued at $8,326 90, for which he received the note of WITOWSKI and his copartner, made payable in four months. This note was not payable on maturity, and it still remains unpaid. Mr. KIRTLAND further states that he has since ascertained that all of the several representations made by WITOWSKI were false, and so known by him and his partner at the time they were made, hence the complaint. WM. F. K. JOBBINS was sent to Louisiana by the complainant last January, and he found WITOWSKI on a plantation near Carroll Parish, but the property was worth much less than had been represented by the accused. These facts having been duly set forth in affidavits, the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, which proved inoperative in consequence of the non success of an application for a requisition. WITOWSKI was recently arrested, however, by the military authorities at New-Orleans, and arrived in this City yesterday, and, on being arraigned before the Court, was held for examination. He is a native of Prussia, and 33 years of age.

THE KNIFE.

WM. KELLY and EDWARD SHERLOCK quarreled yesterday afternoon at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, when KELLY drew a knife and stabbed his opponnt in the abdomen, inflicting a very dangerous wound. As soon as he was stabbed SHERLOCK ran away from his assailant, who followed in pursuit, but was finally arrested by Officers MCELROY and MYLLS, of the Sixth Precinct, who prevented his doing any further mischief. When arraigned before the Magistrate, KELLY stated that he had been assaulted and beaten by SHERLOCK, and claimed to have used the knife in self-defence. This plea could not be entertained, so the prisoner was locked up to await the result of SHERLOCK's injuries, who is now under care at the New-York Hospital in a critical condition. SHERLOCK is an ex-member of the Police Force, and resides at No. 118 Madison-street.

DISHONEST BARKEEPER.

DENNIS MCBRIERTY, head barkeeper at Sweeney's Hotel, on the corner of Duane and Chatham streets, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY, who had laid a trap for the suspected employe. It appears that the prisoner had a duplicate key made to the money-drawer of his assistant, JOHN ABASH, from which he was in the habit of abstracting three or four dollars during the temporary absence of the assistant. He also stole, so it is said, from his own till, regularly. Suspicion having been excited some marked money was placed in ABASH's drawer, and after the arrest of MCBRIERTY it was found in his possession, together with $431 in cash, which he subsequently confessed to having stolen from the till. He stated that he had taken from $3 to $5 at a time, and had saved nearly the entire amount, which he restored to Mr. SWEENEY. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A CONVICT REARRESTED.

PARTICK CONWAY was arrested yesterday by Officer HAY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having escaped from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, by swimming across the East River. CONWAY was serving out a sentence for assault and battery at the time of his escape, and the keeper having charge of the prisoner was discharged because he was suspected of having connived at CONWAY's escape. On this statement of facts the prisoner was remanded by the Magistrate to await further developments. CONWAY bears a bad reputation, being suspected of burglary in many instances, and also of having shot the cook of a brig lying in the East River some eighteen months ago.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

"TRICK AND DEVICE."

Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, a guest at Lovejoy's Hotel, had lately returned from California, and intending to sail for Liverpool on the 25th inst., in the steamer *City of Paris*, went to the office of the Inman line in Albany-street, yesterday morning, to purchase a passage-ticket. While there a stranger accosted him, and asked if he was from California. Receiving an affirmative reply, the unknown at once said: "I thought so; you and I have met there." Unknown then introduced his friend, Mr. JAMES FOSTER, from Chicago, who was also going to Liverpool in the *City of Paris*. FOSTER was, however, in bad plight—had just been robbed of $800—and was, in California language "dead broke." But FOSTER was fortunately in possession of a valuable gold watch, and—priceless also as an heir-loom, having belonged to his father—which FOSTER proved by declaring that he would not sell the watch for any sum of money. He would allow HENDERSON, however, to keep possession of the watch until the arrival at Liverpool if HENDERSON would help him out of his difficulty with a loan until that time—he would repay him the instant they landed, having, of course, fabulous moneys belonging to him in the City of Quays. HENDERSON loaned sixty dollars in gold and took the watch which he soon found to be "priceless" indeed, as nobody would admit it to be worth any price whatever—in fact the heirloom was bogus. Thereupon Mr. HENDERSON searched for his newly made acquaintances, and finding FOSTER had him arrested, but the unknown was more fortunate and has not yet been found. FOSTER gives his age as 30 years, his occupation that of a cabinet-maker, and laconically answers HENDERSON's complaint by saying, "It aint correct;" nevertheless he was committed, in default of $3,000 bail, to answer the charge.

POLICY DEALERS CAGED.

On Friday afternoon, Detective INMEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested PATRICK GREY for selling "policy" tickets at No. 32 Third-avenue, and the accused was required to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer for a violation of the laws against lotteries. JAMES A. MILLER, of No. 4 Amity-street, engaged in the same business, was also arrested yesterday afternoon by the same officer, and was disposed of in like manner.

SMALL THEFT.

LOUIS SCHMIDT says that having accompanied SARAH WILSON to her room, she stole $10 from him. His story was valid enough to send her for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

CATTLE STOLEN.

Mr. JAMES MORRIS, of No. 67 Wall-street, but who resides on a farm near Newtown, Queens County, L. I., recently had, among other tenants of his barn-yard, a yoke of oxen, worth $250, and six very valuable milch cows. His stableman, OSCAR CLEARLY, upon going to the yard on Friday morning last, found that these animals were missing. He started at once to look for them, keeping closely upon the trail until he reached the Hunter's Point Ferry, where he learned that they had crossed about three hours previously. He then placed the matter in charge of the Police, who, after a diligent search, late in the evening succeeded in finding them in the slaughter house No. 210 Eldridge-street. At a later hour three young men came to the establishment and claimed the cattle as their property, saying that they intended to take them to another slaughter-house in Ninth-avenue. The unsuspecting youths, having thus furnished most conclusive evidence against themselves, were taken in custody by Officer IRWIN, of the Tenth Precinct, and conveyed to the Station-house, where they gave the names of LOUIS ZIMMER, WILLIAM KELLY and WILLIAM KAVANAGH. Being arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD yesterday morning, they denied having stolen the cattle, but were committed, notwithstanding, for examination, in default of bail.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

FERDINAND CELLARIUS, of No. 96 Hester-street, yesterday missed a pocket-book containing $200 in money, and suspecting his servant, HELEN KRAUTSER, a young German girl, of the crime, he accused her of it. She confessed to having taken the money, and returned $162, promising at the same time to return the remainder. This she failed to do, and was arrested by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct. She was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

WESTBROOK REDIVIVUS.

The TIMES, a few days ago, chronicled the arrest and commitment by Justice DODGE of a confidence operator named WESTBROOK, who spread his nets to entrap the unwary at No. 114 Third-avenue. WESTBROOK was released on bail, and in spite of the wide publicity given to him and his business, still continued his nefarious traffic. CHARLES H. JONES, of No. 176 East Ninth-street, saw an advertisement yesterday in a newspaper which set forth that an excellent business chance was for sale, and upon answering the advertisement found himself in company with WESTBROOK. Then came the old threadbare tactics into play. WESTBROOK had a partner, the partner had a mother dangerously ill in England, and the affectionate son and partner must go to her at once, no matter at what sacrifice of his business interests. Here was a coffee, sugar and tea business, returning a profit of $300 per week, and the partner would sell the half interest for $300. The lame story was believed by JONES, who paid over the stipulated sum, but to his profound surprise he afterward learned that he had purchased an interest in WESTBROOK's "Metropolitan Jewelers' Association"—a swindle thoroughly exposed in the TIMES the other day. But the gratifying fact remains to be announced that JONES, entering a complaint against WESTBROOK, the cunning operator was again arrested and committed for trial.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY commenced an inquest yesterday over the remains of WM. KNIGHTON, a native of England and 57 years of age, at the late residence of deceased, No. 207 East Broadway. The circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. KNIGHTON are considered to be of a suspicious character. It appears that the deceased was a prominent temperance orator and school-teacher in Brooklyn, and had been for some weeks separated from his wife. About a month ago they became reconciled and lived together at the above number. On Saturday, the 13th inst., KNIGHTON was seized with an attack of violent purging and vomiting, which continued with but brief intervals until Friday evening last, when death occurred. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made the necessary *post mortem* examination, which resulted in strengthening his suspicions of the presence of poison, the stomach and intestines being highly inflamed. Mrs. KNIGHTON testified that deceased had two other wives living beside herself, one in England and another in Williamsburgh, who had been married since to a man named WILSON, which revelation greatly surprised the jury. As no further evidence could be obtained, the Coroner postponed the further examination until such time as the contents of the stomach and intestines could be properly analyzed by a professor of chemistry. The wife was not arrested, as the circumstances did not warrant her detention.

THE BUREAU OF PERMITS.—Mr. GEO. N. MORTON, the head of this bureau, reports the receipt of $14,252 for the six months ending July 1; during the corresponding period of last year $13,536 were received. No permits are now issued by this bureau for street stands, there being some doubt whether under the law of 1867 such permits would be valid. Complaints against persons obstructing the streets with signs, awnings, show-cases, packing-boxes, &c., should be made to Mr. MORTON when, if the offender possesses a permit, the same will be revoked. If he does not possess one the case will be laid before the Corporation Attorney. If complaints were lodged against the proprietors of the stores in the Bowery who are in the daily habit of erecting barricades of carpets, dry goods, packing-boxes, &c., on the side-walks, the evil in these particular cases would doubtless be soon remedied.

FATAL RESULT OF A STAB WOUND.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital by Coroner GOVER, over the body of WILLIAM DEMPSEY, who died from the effects of several stab wounds received at the hands of DENNIS LAFFERTY, on the 9th inst., as already reported. The two men were employed in the stone-yard on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, and had entertained ill-feeling toward each other for some years, which resulted in an open quarrel on the 6th inst., and led to the encounter in which the deceased was stabbed. No new facts were adduced during the inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner LAFFERTY, who was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. DEMPSEY was a native of Ireland and 30 years of age. LAFFERTY is of the same nativity and aged 40 years. He claims to have acted in self-defence.

AN INFANT PROBABLY STOLEN.—Officer HITCHMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found a female infant, about eight months old, yesterday evening at West Washington Market. The little one is a very beautiful child, with long black hair, and was elegantly dressed. She was in good health, but almost at the point of starvation when given into the humane care of Mrs. EWING, the janitress at Police Headquarters. From the appearance of the child, the authorities do not consider her to have been abandoned, but think that she has probably been stolen from loving parents. Mrs. EWING gave the child a comfortable bath and proper food, after which it was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities. Any further information desired may be obtained at the Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENTS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of WM. LITTLE, aged 45 years, and a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 10th inst. by being run over by Truck No. 7,437. As the evidence in the case proved the occurrence to have been an accidental one the jury so rendered their verdict. The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of THOMAS MURPHY, aged 11 years, whose death was the result of injuries received on the 11th inst. by being run over by Truck No. 860, the property of DICKSON & GEARY, corner of Cliff and Fulton streets. As the occurrence appeared to be an accidental one, the jury rendered their verdict in accordance. MURPHY's parents reside at No. 24 Oak-street.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the boiler in the machine-shop of Messrs. CLAPP & JONES, at No. 455 Water-street, exploded with a terrific report, causing considerable damage to the premises, and severely injuring the following persons: Mr. R. Clapp, of No. 529 Second-avenue; Jacob Reed, of No. 16 Stanton-street; Morris O'Keefe, aged 6 years, of No. 476 Water-street; John Tracy, aged 5 years, of No. 476 Water-street; Charles H. Luhrs, aged 6 years, of No. 77 Pike-street; James McKenna, aged 5 years, of No. 473 Water-street; Joshua Fox, aged 6 years, of No. 140 Cherry-street. These boys were standing in the doorway of the shop at the time of the accident. All of the injured persons were taken to their respective residences.

BELLIGERENT BEGGARS.—G. T. HILL and C. A. JOHNSON entered JOSEPH JACKSON's pawn-shop, at No. 111 Grand-street, yesterday afternoon, and demanded a loan of $15 upon a gold chain which they presented. The clerk, WM. A. GLOVER, declined, but offered $10, which they in turn refused. Some angry words followed, when HILL and JOHNSON assaulted GLOVER. During the row which ensued the clerk succeeded in driving his assailants into the street. An officer, seeing the struggle, arrested all three of combatants, and escorted them to Police Headquarters, where HILL and JOHNSON were locked up by order of Inspector WALLING.

SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT FROM NEW-HAVEN FOR NEW-YORK.—A boat will hereafter leave New-Haven for New-York, Sunday nights, at 12:45, waiting the arrival of the train from the North and East. Horse cars or stages will run from the passenger station to the steamboat dock. This will enable overtasked New-Yorkers to secure a Sunday's rest in the country; and after a comfortable night on board the boat, be again at their posts Monday morning invigorated and refreshed.

A MONUMENT TO INSPECTOR CARPENTER.—The captains of the various precincts held a meeting at the Central Office on Friday evening, and appointed Inspector DILKS, Capt. THORNE and Capt. WOGLOM a committee to make arrangements for the speedy erection of the proposed monument to the late Inspector CARPENTER. The fund for the purpose has already reached $2,000, and will be amply sufficient to defray all expenses to be incurred in the enterprise.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.—We notice the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are offering to Western travelers the free privilege of visiting Washington, D. C., and return on a through ticket at customary rates. This inducement, with the grand mountain scenery, and the passage through so many prominent war points of interest en route, should secure much extra travel in that direction.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, BERTHA SACHEN, aged 11 years, and residing at No. 181 Mott-street, was run over by car No. 50 of the Fourth-avenue line, in Grand-street. The wheel passed over her leg, injuring the limb severely. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver, JOHN HENRY, was arrested by Officer BARKLEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

ESCAPED CONVICT.—Officer CROWN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested WM. HALE a few days ago for interfering with him in the discharge of his duty, and the prisoner received a sentence of thirty days in the Penetentiary. HALE was rearrested last night by the same officer in the street, he having escaped from the Island. The accused was locked up.

VESSEL RAISED.—The schooner *Everglade*, recently sunk off the Battery by the steamer *Glaucus*, has been raised, with 218 tons of coal on board, and placed on the beach near Jersey City. This work, together with the raising of the steamer *Sylvan Stream*, has been performed since Thursday evening by the Steam Derrick Company.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES FROM CHINA.—A company of missionaries arrived here last week from Eastern Asia. Dr. HUPPER, of China, Dr. BROWN, of Japan, and an English missionary named KINGDON, with their wives, Mr. LORD, from Ningpo, and Mrs. HELMES, widow of a Baptist missionary killed by the Chinese rebels some five years ago.

DISAPPOINTED BURGLARS.—A gang of burglars forced their way into the coal office, No. 315 Stanton-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They blew open the safe and stole all of the cash therein contained, which was just 20 cents, when they made their escape, no doubt much disgusted.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The Austrian ship *Guiseppe Baccarcich*, which arrived yesterday morning from Antwerp, had seventeen deaths among her passengers, and several cases of sickness on her arrival. She has been sent to the Lower Quarantine by the Health Officer.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of the Recruiting Bureau, is meeting with flattering success in recruiting. He sent another batch of 500 newly enlisted soldiers to California, by steamer *Rising Star*, yesterday morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German, named CONSTANTINE SHRODER, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 161 Chrystie-street, from disease of the heart. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance was rendered.

BATHER DROWNED.—JOHN WHALING, a boy residing at No. 149 Washington-street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in the North River, near Pier No. 16. His body was not recovered.

FIRE IN BRIDGE-STREET.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a quantity of loose cotton in the basement of No. 19 Bridge-street was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished with slight loss.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT SWINDLING.—Yesterday afternoon a young man of decent appearance called at the residence of Mr. FREDERICK CAPEN, No. 125 Columbia-street, and asked the servant for the proprietor, at the same time giving her a letter for him. He was informed that the gentleman was in the country, when he took the letter and wrote something on the back of the draft which it contained and again handed it to the girl, telling her to give it to Mr. CAPEN on his return. The girl gave the letter to her employer as soon as he came home. It contained the following:

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1867.
MR CAPEN—Enclosed you will find my sight draft, drawn to your own personal order, only payable at the Bank of North America on presentation of this draft.
Very truly, JAMES H. CROCKETT.
Amount of draft $1,300. Insurance on draft $4 90, to be paid on delivery of package. J. H. C.

The following is a copy of the draft:

BOSTON, July 17, 1867.
At sight I promise to pay to the order of FREDERICK CAPEN thirteen hundred dollars, in value received with current rate of exchange, and charge the same to myself. JAMES H. CROCKETT.

A printed receipt of the Union Express Company, New-York, signed for the Company by A. H. PATERSON, accompanied the above.

The fellow failing to get the insurance wrote a note couched in the most filthy language on the back of the draft, but which the girl could not read. Mr. CAPEN informed the Police in regard to the matter. The scoundrel is, however, still at large.

THE ALLEGED MEYER LARCENY.—The examination in this case was continued yesterday before Justice DAILEY. RAPHAEL BROWN, the complaining witness, was recalled and testified that he asked MEYER to take the sum of $1,300 and deposit it in the bank. To the question if he did not testify on the first examination that MEYER said he was going to the bank and solicited the money to deposit, witness replied that if he had so stated he did not understand the question very well. He further testified that a party had called on him and said MEYER would return to Germany to his wife and children if the complaint were withdrawn. Detective JOSEPH STRAUSS testified to the arrest. A motion was made by defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint. The Justice reserved his decision, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday next.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING, E. D.—At the sitting of this body on Friday evening the Board disposed of the case of MATHEW FAGAN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, by finding him guilty of disobedience of orders and suspending him from duty for one year. In the matter of the complaint of Hose Company No. 3 against two members of Engine Company No. 2, for riotous conduct on the 4th instant, there was no decision rendered. The latter Companies to which the alleged delinquents belong, are opposed to the ruling faction of the Board.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MYSTERY.—Mr. CHARLES BLOSSOM, of Brooklyn, who was supposed to have been murdered in Paradise Valley, Monroe County, Penn., is alive and attending to his business. He had been on a fishing excursion in that neighborhood in June last, and registered his name at one of the hotels. The body found in the woods—as explained by a letter from Justice STORM, published yesterday—was erroneously believed to be that of Mr. BLOSSOM, and he therefore wrote to Mayor BOOTH on the subject.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner LYNCH upon the body of an infant of Mrs. DOWD, residing in Hicks-street, near Cole-street, who died from scalds received about two weeks since. It appeared that a woman residing in the same house took the child in her arms, and being under the influence of liquor, stumbled against a kettle of hot water, and scalded both herself and the child. A verdict of death from scalds, accidentally received, was rendered by the jury.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. FELIX EVANS, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street, was feloniously entered a few nights since, and the house was thoroughly ransacked. Mr. EVANS heard a noise, but supposing it to be made by the boys, who intended to go fishing in the morning, paid no attention to the matter. When the family arose, they ascertained that $70 in bills and small change, and $200 worth of clothing had been stolen, with which the thieves escaped.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the following wills were proved before Hon. WM. D. VEEDER, Surrogate of Kings County: ELIZA A. DRAPER, JAMES MCMILLAN and JOHN L. LAMPLEY, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: ELIZABETH CLARK, MARY BURKE and PETER DALTON, of Brooklyn; JACOB T. DE NYSE, of the town of New-Utrecht.

A BOARDING-HOUSE SNEAK.—A well-dressed man called at the house of Mrs. ROBERTSON, No. 88 State-street, on Friday afternoon, in answer to an advertisement, and engaged board. Being shown to his room, with which he seemed well pleased, he asked for a sheet of note-paper to write a letter, which was furnished. It was subsequently ascertained that the new boarder had left, taking with him a coat valued at $50.

THE NORTH SECOND-STREET RAILROAD.—Several weeks since the North Second-street Railroad Company put down a turn-out on First-street, north of Grand, E. D. On learning the fact the Street Commissioners sent a party of men to the place and caused the removal of the rails, ties, &c. Yesterday afternoon the Company's operatives replaced the track without let or hindrance, much to the annoyance of business men in the neighborhood.

THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD P. INGERSOLL, of Sandusky, Ohio, will preach to-day and this evening at the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Divine services will commence at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The Brooklyn Police made a total of 494 arrests last week, mostly for small offences.

## NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUPPOSED MALPRACTICE CASE DISPOSED OF.—An inquest on the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH REYCHERT, wife of JOHN REYCHERT, Bergenwood avenue, Hudson City, was held before Coroner WARREN and a jury, on Friday night. The deceased was taken ill late on Tuesday night, and was attended by three physicians in succession on the following day, and she died about 10 o'clock that night. Dr. KLOPSCH, of Hudson City, testified that he was called to see the patient on Wednesday morning, and found her suffering from colic, for which he prescribed; he was decidedly positive that she could not be pregnant beyond four or five weeks, if at all; he believed the deceased would now be alive if no physician had been called at all. Mr. KLOPSCH claimed to have a diploma, and said that he had practiced under it for the past twenty-six years. An old German woman, who follows the calling of midwife, testified that she was called to attend the deceased late on Tuesday night, but discovered that there was no occasion for her services, professionally, and went away the next morning. The husband detailed the particulars of his wife's illness; that she had a premature birth about a year ago, and two days previous to his wife's illness she informed him of her condition and also sent for the midwife. Dr. NOBLE testified that he was called to see deceased on Wednesday forenoon, and found her in a very dangerous condition, having convulsions and about to be prematurely confined. He was told that Dr. KOPETSCHNY, of Jersey City, had been sent for, when the Doctor told the husband that deceased required immediate relief, which was the only hope for her. About 7 o'clock that evening the husband again called on the witness, and asked him to come and do what he considered best in the case, saying that Dr. KOPETSCHNY had been there and fully agreed with him, (Dr. NOBLE.) The Doctor then went to REYCHART's house and removed the fœtus, which was dead, but used no instruments. The patient was under the influence of chloroform during the operation, to prevent the recurrence of spasms. From this time she gradually sank, and died at 10:30 o'clock that night. An affidavit from Dr. KOPETSCHNY was read, which fully coincided with the course pursued by Dr. NOBLE. At a late hour the jury retired, and in a few moments rendered a verdict of death from miscarriage, and the two latter named physicians were exonerated from all blame.

OVATION TO THE HOBOKEN QUARTETTE CLUB.—This Club, which won the second prize at Philadelphia, was honored with a grand ovation on Saturday night by the German population of Hoboken. Public and private houses were illuminated, and an immense amount of fireworks were burned. There was a large concourse of people around the club-house, and the members received the personal congratulations of the people.

ROBBING A RAILROAD COMPANY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer LANDON, of the Hudson City Police, arrested a German, named JOHN MEYERS, on suspicion of having stolen 105 pounds of India car-springs, valued at over $70. Subsequently the property was identified as belonging to the Erie Railway Company, and the accused was committed to the County Jail by Recorder ALDRIDGE.

### Passengers Sailed.

JULY 20.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—C. H. Garden, Philadelphia; Manuel G. Varole, Mr. Martinez, James Phelan, wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs. George Duval, San Francisco; M. Rock, Miss Kate Quincy, Miss E. Blondell, Mrs. F. M. Follett, Newark; Mrs. Hardinge Floyd, Miss Mary Walker, Walter Harper, W. E. Hutchings, James Giles, Pittsburgh; Rev. E. P. Scott, wife and 3 children, Boston; Duncan McDonald, Alexander McDonald, Montreal; Col. Gowan, Thomas Robinson and wife, William Smith, New-York; Gen. H. Boughton, P. B. du Chaillu, D. Harrison, W. Glover, Montreal; M. Flannelly, J. Stovel, Toronto; G. Cleveland, Mobile; E. Hall and wife, Connecticut; A. Hopper, Boston; S. Wilson, Mr. Straub, Cincinnati; H. O. Chambers, New-York; Mr. Charocean, England; D. Vail, W. G. Domonick, F. L. Moore, Mr. Campbell, New-York; J. Q. Adams, Boston; J. E. Graybill, Georgia; R. Jenkins, Mrs. E. Cooper, Miss Sterling, Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mrs. R. Jenkins, Miss J. Thomas, Miss Gaurren, Miss J. Watson, New-York; Prof. W. A. Norton and wife, L. Windron and wife, Hornellsville; Mrs. Devlin, Mrs. Tulley, A. Guitian, F. Andrews, J. Codina, Havana; J. M. Monteaire, Central America; G. Wallace, R. F. Rogers, Ohio; J. Smith, Philadelphia; Rev. S. Roberts, H. Hunt, Chicago; Rev. F. D. Harriman, Mrs. Phillips, J. Wood, M. Howard, R. A. Thompson, S. D. Wilcox, A. Rheiner, A. T. Holmes, I. A. Pugh, Rev. Henry Hickok, J. McLoughlin, Philadelphia; C. H. Memger, Louisville; Mr. Donovan, Brooklyn; P. Babilion, Detroit; G. M. Downs, New-York; Charles W. Swift, J. S. Sleight, L. G. Dodge, C. R. Devlin, Albert Severs, J. M. Brown and servant, Japan; Rev. I. Hecker, Rev. I. F. Hewit, New-York; D. B. Patterson and wife, Capt. Bedford, wife, two children and servant, England; John Reid, T. A. Lawrence, S. Bathgate, Mrs. A. M. Bruce, Miss I. Holden, I. Glenhill, G. F. Cooper.

JULY 20.—*In steamship Vera Cruz, for Havre*—Mrs. John E. Blancan and child, N. Y.; Edward Dublois, New Orleans; Joseph Bernard, N. Y.; Louis Baire, Baltimore; A. Hippman, Mrs. Hippmann, N. Y.; Richard Ross, Boston; Louis H. Pignolet, Mrs. Pignolet and child, N. Y.; Ramieri Vilanora, Mrs. Vilanora, Miss Vilanora, Madrid; Geo. King, N. Y.; Miss Nathalie Tailleur, New Orleans; Lieut. Luigi Lomia, United States Army; Geo. M. Standish, Philadelphia; A. Roy, N. Y.; Jiatino Getto, Milan, Italy; Athanase Petit, New York; Felix Remoning, New-Orleans; Mrs. Remoning, New-Orleans; John de Bouchy, Frank de Bouchy, Mrs. de Bouchy, child and servant, Paris; Mr. Leon, L. Martin, Chicago; L. P. Hertault, New-York; John Dolan, Baltimore; Henry Bowequio, New-York; George Flasch, New-Orleans; John Samoni, Philadelphia; Alexander Bloquet, Paris; Mrs. Alfred Lafasse, Boston; Mrs. R. Prone and child, New-Orleans; Arthur Canine, Charleston; Peter Candan, Baltimore; Antoine Chapuis, Mrs. M. R. Chapuis, Cecile Chapuis, Toulouse, France; Antonia Lupinz, Milan, Italy; Mrs. Robert Boulin, Hanover, N. H.; Mrs. A. Francois, New-York; Mrs. T. Lamoine, Albany; Mrs. A. Poulen, New-York; T. Desfosser, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. Lebrethon, Mrs. T. Lebrethon, Yonkers, N. Y.; Dominique Siebert, Paris, France; Mrs. Arthur Beaufand, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. D. Bouque, Havre, France; C. Louis Biu, New-York; Mrs. R. Chapper, Paris, France; Thomas T. Smith, Boston, Mass.; C. Thomson, Charles H. Leon, New-York, and others in the steerage. Specie, $100,000.

JULY 20—*In steamer Atlanta, for London and Brest*—Geo. P. Atwill, Edward Gillett, Miss Ross, Wm. Breardon and wife, Miss Mary Cleary, Thos. Bentley, Miss E. Violet, E. M. Carpenter, H. Louis Busgher, T. D. Carson, H. W. Jenao, John McDonald, Mrs. F. Settel and servant, George H. Heck, John Stimpson, Claude Michande and wife, Mme. Coye, Mme. Ragey, W. Fisher, G. H. Burgess, Wm. Bach, J. Dean, Miss C. Miller, Mrs. A. Wise and son, Dr. Berry, F. C. Monfort, A. Falco, Geo. Good, Mrs. Charlotte Davis and son, Daniel Healy and wife, Wm. Morris, Geo. Henry, Isabella Leslie, Susanna Fuage, Mrs. Sophia Smith, Geo. Smith, Mr. Coots, wife and family, Emma Watson, Eugene Anchisi, L. Clement, Jules Gresel, Henry Ricknell, Ann Hunt, Henry Muller, G. H. Rooke, J. F. Brindley, and sixty others in the steerage.

JULY 20—*In steamer Guiding Star, for Havre via Falmouth*—C. N. C. Wood, Clavarack, N. Y.; Alice Black, Chicago, Ill.; Sophie Germain, Savannah, Ga.; J. N. Thomas, Brighton, Ill.; George Smith, Cairo, Ill.; Gaston C. Mercier and family, New-York; A. W. Hume, Brighton, Ill.; S. Kohnstamm, Mrs. S. Kohnstamm, Judah Kohnstamm, Sarah Kohnstamm, Ida Kohnstamm, Emanuel Kohnstamm, Mrs. Chas. Mead and infant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Straini and two children, West Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Merriam and maid; L. A. Milbank, New-York; Miss Annie Bayley, Miss Mary F. Bailey, Yonkers, N. Y.; H. Carey, England; E. Flagg, J. B. Thomas, Jr., New-York; S. B. Dawes, Connecticut; L. Dorsay, Mrs. Dorsay, F. Gross, G. B. Cantel, L. Cantel, New-York; L. J. Blutmos, California; S. H. Leuortre, Louisiana; L. Powron, Mrs. Powron and maid, Ned Fischer, New-York; W. Clark, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. Ponlave, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. Murthy, New-Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. L. Pudrosi, New-York; Thomas Robison, Providence, R. I.—$160,000 specie.

JULY 20—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—J. Agnew, Miss Agnew, Pennsylvania; Miss Parsman, Mrs. Frake, Chicago; W. Raddick, Boston; H. L. Hullyer, W. McCulley, New-Jersey; W. Kerr, M. Ramsay, D. A. Carr, Miss O'Neil, Philadelphia; T. Gallaher, Baltimore; M. Stillwell, East Hamburg; W. Houston, Mrs. Houston, Wisconsin; W. Coutie, Mrs. Coutie, W. Terrance, W. D. Vanes, Buffalo; Miss Mary A. Ritchie, Providence; Dr. John Russ, George H. Allen, Robert Green, John B. Simpson, Jr.; Dr. Edward Rouget, Jas. Simpson, Wm. Lecader, Jr., Andrew Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Howell, Mrs. Robert Biggard, Mr. John P. Jackson, Miss Agnes M. Smith, Robert Falconer, Mrs. Mary A. Graham and child, Miss Susan Dalrymple, Wm. S. Adamson, Robert Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Mary Hopkins, Mrs. Catharine McLean, Miss Amelia McLean, New-York; Dwight Fowler, M. D.; Ford Dodge, John E. Johnson, Manchester, N. H.; Joseph Laingjuer, T. H. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, New-York; Rev. George Morris, Philadelphia.

JULY 20—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—David Deans, Mrs. Deans, New-York; J. M. Lush, Glasgow; M. D. Fox, Bermuda; W. Mills, Montana; Robert M. Ilrame, Cincinnati; F. Haller, San Francisco; Mr. Robothem, Mrs. Warren and infant, New-York; Mrs. Hearn, Staten Island; James Granille, Mrs. Granille, Hartford, Conn.; R. M. Laughlin, John Mill, St. Louis; D. Dunn, Macon; John W. Keys, Mrs. J. Keys and two children, Memphis; Miss J. Harrison, Clinton, N. Y.; Mrs. S. Kelly, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mrs. Doolittle, Miss Magoon, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dons, G. W. Dons, Mrs. Dons, Boston; Jas. Huerey, Mrs. E. Russell, New-York; A. Mill, A. Kearle, Philadelphia; M. Spuyer, Hamburg; M. Donnelly and Mrs. Donnelly, New-York; John Jones, Liverpool; G. Guide, Windom, Conn.; W. Stearns, Columbus, Ohio; R. Huggins, Paris; and 123 in the steerage.

*In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall*—Gen. Kilby Smith, Purser B. Gilman, Capt. Fry, Israel Hall, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, J. F. Schaffer, Mrs. J. W. Coffin and daughter, P. B. Sheridan, wife and child, W. A. Havenagle and wife, G. R. Furstenthal, R. M. Howland, Miss Fannie Henry, F. W. Chubb, Mrs. Dingon and daughter, Miss C. Ashton, Mrs. Mary A. Lamphear and child, Capt. W. M. Lubbock, W. Townsend, E. A. Culver, L. Chandler, Miss Ada Kendall, S. A. Levy, Charles Levy, Mrs. Battles and child, E. B. Marsh, wife, child and infant, Rev. J. B. Gray, Mrs. B. S. Blitz, John Mason and wife, Mrs. Paymaster Marey, Mrs. Ann Doherty, D. W. Doughitt, wife and child, Edward Hyams, Mrs. Howlett, Dr. C. B. F. Voigt and wife, P. Lewis, W. S. Church, W. B. Rising, M. Crawford, J. Connelly, J. Carmichael, J. B. Atkinson, Mrs. E. M. Knox, L. W. Coe, A. H. Ball, J. F. Hill, W. Norman, P. A. Rearle, W. Lee Styles, W. Gance and wife, Major Ogelsby, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Buchanan, Lieut. Fisher and wife, Dr. Moffatt, Dr. Hoff, T. P. Warfield, F. S. Pratt, Miss Lemira Muzzey, E. L. Muzzey, Mrs. John Todd, W. Walsh and wife, S. L. Coan, Miss Hammond, J. Cohen, Miss Cohen, John Conley, D. P. Clark, J. F. Meinke, Miss A. B. Donigan, E. Phillips, Mrs. Madden, Alexander Armand, John Armand, A. E. Hall, Mrs. B. Seaman, Thomas Roberts, John Dunegan and wife, and a large number in second cabin and steerage. Also a detachment of United States soldiers.

*In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah*—S. A. Wallace, J. A. Einsleen, R. Denham, E. Sahwarz, E. P. Evans, T. R. Sheldon, J. W. King and wife, J. M. Stafford, Dr. Bacon, A. Gilbert and wife, J. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. B. Murphy, R. B. Post, J. H. Redding, Mrs. John Roach and son, E. T. Adams, James L. Bandell, C. F. Butman, T. C. Creigton, H. G. Gray, H. B. Hough, T. Cooper, H. Jenkins, T. B. Rutland, Lewis M. Chase, C. E. Bright, William Mason, John Pearce, Thomas Whitridge, L. H. Whitridge, John McDonald, Thomas Q. Price, William Roberts and wife, Miss Sarah Malone, Miss Mary Malone.

### Passengers Arrived.

JULY 20.—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—James Coffey, John Barnhart, Mr. Blach, D. Nicholson, Mr. Boyd, Dr. McKelvie, and 270 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 46 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon rises...10 0-
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 28 | Gov. Island.11 17 | Hell Gate...12 38

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 20.

### Cleared.

Steamships Iron Age, (Br.,) Cassah, Antwerp, Christian Bros.; Rising Star, Seabury, Aspinwall and Pacific; Gulf City, Stuart, Key West and Galveston, C. W. Mallory; Mariposa, Burch, New-Orleans, N. Y. M. Steamship Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, do., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; J. S. Greth, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Tromountain, Sears, Liverpool, C. Carow; John Gibson, Fuller, Alexandria, D. C., Smith & Brown.

Ships Robin Hood, (Br.,) Morgan, London, Morgan & Tinker; A. M. Minott, Lowell, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Belvedere, Howes, San Francisco, R. M. Crosley.

Barks Tyndale, (Br.,) Still, London, Sloman & Eyde; Tilly, (Sw.,) Wahlberg, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Martha, (Br.,) Cann, Hamburgh, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sabino, (Br.,) Terrio, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.

Schrs. Albert Treat, Keene, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Elsinore, (Br.,) Moore, Moncton and Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Jenny Lind, Cole, South Amboy, Snow & Richardson.

### Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow 5th and Moville 6th, with mdse. and 276 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage. 18th inst., 26 miles S. W. of Lookout, passed steamship Leo, bound S.; 19th, lat. 30 45, lon. 75 05, steamship Herman Livingston, bound S.

Ship Universe, Jolly, of and from Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and 157 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 26, lat. 49 30, lon. 36 10, experienced a hurricane from S. to S. W., which lasted 15 hours; 3d inst., lat. 46 26, lon. 44 06, spoke brig John Walters, (Br., from — for London; 10th, lat. 42 23, lon. 54 02, saw a ship bound E., showing a white flag with blue border and letter A in the centre; 12th, lat. 42 35, lon. 58 26, saw one of the black ball packet ships bound E.

Ship Garibaldi, Atwood, Cardiff June 18, with iron and coal to Calvin Adams. 7th inst., lat. 41 37, lon. 50 13, saw Dan. bark Emu, or Empress, bound E.

Ship Giuseppe Baccarcich, (Aus.,) Vlasich, Antwerp June 3, and Flushing 11th, with mdse. and 179 passengers to Slocovich & Smith. Had 17 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Bark Haydn, (Lubec,) Steffen, Rio Janeiro 4 ds., with coffee to W. F. Schmidts, Son & Co. No date, lat. 28, lon. 59 50, spoke schr. Emma, of Boston, for Barbadoes.

Brig Alva, (Br.,) Carson, Hillsboro, N. B., via Tarpolin Cove, 10 ds., with stone, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Burmah, McKinsey, Providence for Rondout.

Brig Alamo, Chase, Machias, lumber, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Maria Jane, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Unexpected, (Br.,) McLean, Fredericton, N. B., via Provinceton, with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, Fredericton, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber, &c., to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, Sullivan, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Endoro, Adams, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Effort, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mahew & Co.

Schr. Aid, Sunker, Pawtucket, with ballast to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Union, Averill, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Sarah & Julia, Marrey, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Sarah, Condery, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. B. Franklin, Fisher, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Justina, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Conqueror, Purse, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. R. H. Hodgdon, Babb, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. R. Jamesoe, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Jas Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Concord, Pierce, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Kolan, Jasper, Lingan, with coal to C. B. Swain.
Schr. Joseph, McCarty, Belfast, with lath.
Schr. Alice B. Barker, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, with lumber, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.
Schr. Plymoth Rock, Parker, Boston.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Galena, Hale, Bridgeport.
Schr. Elizabeth Rebecca, Perdis, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Strout, Bangor, with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., rain; 12 P. M., N. W., clear.

### Below.

Ship Ella Norton, from San Francisco via Hampton Roads.
Bark Chilton, from Cuba.
Brig Clara, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig John Armstrong, from St. Kitts.

### Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris, Pennsylvania, Rising Star, Saxonia, Hibernia, Atalanta, Guiding Star, Very Cruz, San Francisco, Iron age, Geo. Cromwell, Mariposa, Gulf City, San Jacinto, Manhattan, E. S. Terry, Niagara.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20.—Arrived, steamer Ashland, New-York; ship Rutland, New-York; barks Nashwauk, Antwerp; brig Keystone, Cow Bay; schr. Cornet, Rotterdam.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—Sailed, James A. Gray, for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Arrived, United States revenue cutter J. S. Black, from Edgartown, Mass., for duty on this station. She reports having passed on the 16th inst. a dangerous wreck; Barnegat Light, bearing N. N. W. 6 miles, the same being the British schr. Bessie York, of Parsboro, N. S., which had gone down head first, and left her whole stern above water.

### Miscellaneous.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.—The Aus. ship Giusseppe Baccarcich, which arrived this morning from Antwerp, had 17 deaths among her passengers, and several cases of sickness on her arrival. She has been sent to the Lower Quarantine by the Health Officer.

The brig Humming Bird, arrived yesterday, is consigned to J. F. Whitney & Co.—not as previously reported.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French note paper (5 quires) for $1, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 248, July 20, 1867.
27, 66, 48, 75, 13, 38, 21, 17, 49, 29, 32.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 249, July 20, 1867.
48, 20, 24, 56, 5, 46, 50, 35, 22, 41, 9, 15.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 258, July 20, 1867.
63, 18, 54, 72, 74, 62, 22, 66, 69, 24, 32.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 259, July 20, 1867.
63, 49, 4, 51, 35, 17, 65, 53, 36, 57, 42, 28.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 441, July 20, 1867.
4, 29, 50, 45, 31, 20, 63, 10, 15, 54, 44, 47, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 442, July 20, 1867.
51, 62, 69, 7, 46, 44, 83, 38, 18, 48, 32, 35, 22.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 365, July 20, 1867.
63, 32, 1, 77, 24, 28, 46, 51, 27, 41, 72, 67, 39.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 366, July 20, 1867.
32, 14, 65, 36, 66, 7, 57, 23, 42, 78, 74, 41, 59.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway, and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given at No. 188½ Greenwich-st. Heavy dealers will please remember the half. HULSE, No. 188½ Greenwich-st, and No. 55 Robinson-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7.